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• LAST EDITION

## DEVELOPMENTS IN IRISH SITUATION; UNIONISTS ACTIVE

J. H. Thomas Addresses Meeting  
on Conscription in Dublin —  
Southern Unionist Committee  
of Ireland Issues Manifesto

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday) — The Southern Unionist Committee of Ireland, has issued a statement on the Irish situation, which says: "It is not to be wondered at that the Protestant minority regards with apprehension the prospect of Home Rule. What is the use of a constitution on paper and what is the use of the most elaborate precautions for safeguarding the interests of minorities, with a country almost wholly given to Sinn Fein? The bishops and clergy of the Church of Rome, Dillonites, O'Brienites and the Labor Party have all joined hands with a body which boasts it owns no allegiance to the Crown, of Great Britain, and refuses to recognize the authority in Ireland of British courts or British law. In short, it is Bolshevism over again."

Finally, after referring to the manifesto by a Roman Catholic King's Counsel pointing out that some of them are Crown prosecutors and some are liable to act as judges, and after referring to the cheers on Tuesday for Mr. De Valera as "King of Ireland," the committee's manifesto concludes: "The conclusion is obvious there is no via media between practical independence and maintenance of the Union in its integrity."

J. H. Thomas, M. P., the railwaymen's leader, addressed a meeting on conscription in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Sunday, William O'Brien, president of the Irish Union Congress, presiding. Mr. Thomas, despite persistent interruptions, spoke vigorously in support of the war. He defended his recruiting activities on the ground that when Belgium was violated there was a moral obligation on the country to resist German brute force, and he was glad to say many Irishmen acted on the same idea.

He would prefer to see himself and his family entirely wiped out rather than see Germany ruled. He thought most Irishmen took the same view.

Whenever he spoke of the enemy Mr. Thomas was interrupted by cries of "What enemy?" to which he replied, "The enemy of all democracy."

Mr. Thomas also spoke as a supporter of Home Rule.

The chairman announced that the Dublin Trades Council had decided to drop the intended stoppage of work on May 1, in view of Tuesday's impressive demonstration. Irish workers would not have conscription and would have no bargain as to Home Rule.

The Irish triple alliance of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, the Sinn Feiners, and Nationalists is already having a troubled time in the efforts of each member to swallow the others or avoid being swallowed. Heated feelings have been roused among the Nationalists by the determination of Sinn Fein to contest the vacant seat in East Cavan for which they have nominated Arthur Griffith. The United Irish League and the Ancient Order of Hibernians have nominated J. T. O'Hanlon and a great effort has been made by the Nationalists to induce both candidates to resign in favor of the so-called neutral candidate, namely, the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

While Mr. O'Hanlon is willing, the Sinn Feiners have simply ignored the proposals and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who is reputed to sympathize with Sinn Fein, has pointedly declined.

As, at the same time, the Sinn Feiners have secured that their organization, started two years ago for relief of relatives of persons killed in the rebellion, shall administer the new fund for financing the non-conscription campaign, it is obvious the Sinn Feiners are having some success in their effort to swallow up the Nationalists, for, of course, they have also almost inadvertently secured their other great object of compelling the Nationalists to remain away from Westminster.

According to some reports the Nationalists are now trying to devise a way of getting back to Parliament.

There is no further word of the Lord Mayor's visit to Washington, which is a matter that perhaps rests in the hands of the English sailors and firemen's union, who have a policy of their own toward those they regard as suspect on the war.

Meanwhile, Unionist Ulster has naturally become more suspicious than ever of any sort or kind of Home Rule proposals. Ulster, of course, worked as usual, during Tuesday's strike.

## Press Speaks Out

Opinions on Irish Roman Catholic Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday) — Public opinion, as mirrored by the press, toward the Irish situation is especially interesting on that phase of it presented by the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy's endeavor to lead the anti-conscription movement. One section of the press takes, in effect, the view expressed with most pungency, yesterday, by the Observer, namely, that it is

## PORTUGAL NOW UNDER ELECTED PRESIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LISBON, Portugal (Monday) — Señor Sidonio Paes has been elected, by direct universal suffrage, President of the Portuguese Republic.

Señor Paes became temporary President, and Minister for War and Foreign Affairs following the recent revolt in December. He and Vice-Admiral Machado dos Santos, Minister for Home Affairs, and Capt. Feliciano Costa, Minister for Labor, constituted the revolutionary committee.

## ALLIES YET BLOCK PATH OF GERMANS

Amiens, Arras and Ypres Still  
Stand, While News of Enor-  
mous Losses Must Be Pen-  
etrating Enemy's Country

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The week end has passed without any serious fighting. It has been spent, apparently, by the Allies in perfecting a rectification of their line which has been made necessary owing to the loss of Mont Kemmel. According to the German accounts Sir Douglas Haig has reoccupied the line of 1914, which General Foch held during all the German attacks of that period. This line includes Ypres, so that it would seem, judging by the German official account, that General Foch has no intention whatever, for the time being, of surrendering Ypres. Meanwhile there has been ample time to clear the city of surplus guns, munitions, and stores, and it may be taken for granted that there will be nothing left for the Germans should the famous old city of the cloth-workers fall.

The British dispatch says nothing of the retirement indicated in the German, but that may be because the German is the later of the two. Meanwhile the Germans, after a further terrific expenditure of life, find their aims still uneffected. Amiens, Arras, and Ypres still stand, while it is tolerably certain that the news of the enormous losses, which the recovery of the ground surrendered by Field Marshal von Hindenburg has cost, is beginning to penetrate Germany, and to cause terrible forebodings.

The recent attacks have not cost the Germans so much as the earlier ones, for the simple reason that they have been delivered with less volume of massed troops. But wherever the Germans have been successful, they have been successful, once more, by the deliberate policy of not counting the cost, and this policy of not counting the cost can not possibly continue indefinitely. Every soldier knows that if such a policy is not quickly successful, it reduces the morale of an army to a positively dangerous level.

On Saturday afternoon, for instance, the Germans forced their way into the village of Voormezele, which they occupied after losing heavily. As soon as it was dusk the British re-attacked from the rear, and drove the Germans out of the village. As a consequence, after the severe losses suffered in forcing the British out, the Germans find themselves still in front of the defenses, which cost them those losses, whilst the British attack from the rear, where there were no defenses, was necessarily carried out with comparatively insignificant losses. The whole of the allied policy, which is to save their men, is illustrated — the loss of Mont Kemmel. General Foch placed a French garrison on this hill, with orders to hold it. The Germans, after losing a positively hideous number of men, succeeded by sheer weight of numbers in storming it. Whereupon General Foch declined to waste life by an attempt to recover it, and simply rectified his line, leaving the Germans the possession of the terrain, but with another battle of precisely the same shape at once took place in the shape of an attack from la Clytte to the Ypres Canal. In spite, however, of the usual desperate expenditure of life, the Germans were everywhere repulsed, and repulsed so heavily that the British came back, on Saturday, into Voormezele, and expelled the Germans from the village.

Exactly the same policy has been carried out on the Somme, with the result that the Germans have lost positively appalling numbers of men, in hopeless efforts to penetrate beyond Givency and Hangard. In plain English the allied policy has been to husband their man-power, and retire, never counter-attacking, except where this could be done without desperate loss, and always facing the Germans with another strong position, only to be captured by the same reckless expenditure of cannon fodder. As a result the line stands today firmly covering the Channel ports, Arras, Amiens, and Paris, whilst it is clear, from the German newspapers, that Germany is shuddering over the cost of the very marked success of late, for which rejoicings and illuminations took place in Berlin.

Germans Occupy Tavastehus

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday) — German troops in Finland have occupied the city of Tavastehus, 78 miles northeast of Abo. The War Office last

(Continued on page two, column two)

## PLOT TO PUT BOMBS ON SHIPS CHARGED

Woman Held in New York —  
Implication Alleged in Scheme  
to Induce Sinn Feiners to  
Enlist for Seditious Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Mme. Marie K. de Victorica, also known as Mme. de Vussiere, has been arrested by federal agents here, and it is said she is charged with being implicated in a scheme to induce young Sinn Fein sympathizers in this country to enlist in the British Navy for the purpose of placing bombs on British warships.

It is also said that she came to the United States just before Congress declared war and that she assisted a German naval officer, whose capture also is declared to be imminent, and who is suspected of being at the head of the German spy ring. It is believed that she also had large funds to finance her alleged work of influencing certain Sinn Fein papers in this country.

Margaret Sullivan, whom Mme. de Victorica calls her maid, is held as a material witness.

## Two Austrians Arrested

Suspected Agents Taken on American  
Side of Tijuana River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal. — Albert Keffel and Lewis Gruber, Austro-Hungarians, were arrested a few hundred yards on the United States side of the Tijuana River yesterday, and are being held as suspected German agents.

Keffel, who had papers showing that he was a sergeant in the United States fifth field artillery, is said to have had in his possession important data concerning military and naval activities in this country. It is declared that he had just completed a tour of eastern and southern concentration camps and had devoted special attention to possible embarkation ports.

The other man, who is said to be an aeronautical engineer, is declared to have gathered statistics concerning the United States aircraft program. It is maintained that both men meant to sail from South America for a Russian seaport and then to proceed to Berlin with their information. Both were well provided with money, the source of which, authorities here say, was a band of German agents in New York. The men are held in the county jail here pending action of the federal authorities.

## Against Conscription

Mrs. Skeffington Concludes Address  
Authorities Stayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — A meeting called by Irish leaders to protest against the action by the federal authorities in breaking up a recent gathering which was being addressed by Mrs. Hannah Sheehy Skeffington, against conscription in Ireland, was held in Knights of the Red Branch Hall here Sunday, after the use of the Dreamland Rink, where the meeting had been arranged to take place, had been denied.

Mrs. Skeffington was present and roundly criticized John W. Preston, United States attorney, for ordering the suppression of her activities. She finished the address that had been interrupted at the previous meeting and stated she did not think the Government would make any further objection to her work. While she had intended to return to Ireland at once, her passport, she said, had been canceled by the British consulate.

Mrs. Skeffington's remarks were to the effect that Ireland occupies a position analogous to that of Belgium.

(Continued on page four, column five)

## MELBOURNE FIRM AGAINST DISLOYALTY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia (Monday) — A Melbourne petition signed by 83,000 Melbourne citizens against Sinn Fein and other disloyal demonstrations, was presented on Wednesday in the House of Representatives where the opposition maintained a hostile attitude during its reading.

In the Anzac celebrations at Sydney on Thursday, Mr. W. M. Hughes said Australia's need today was men, yet Australian streets were black with men who should be in Europe, but the realization of the crisis was now dawning upon the people.

The labor unions' attitude toward Mr. Hughes is considered to reveal lukewarmness toward a vigorous war policy.

## ARMY BAN AGAINST LOWELL REVOKED

Major-General Hodges Counter-  
mands the Order Forbidding  
Soldiers to Visit the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass. — Believing that the saloon and other menacing conditions which prevailed in Lowell, Mass., several weeks ago have been cleared up in accordance with the standard sought by army officials as necessary to protect the soldiers, Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment here, has revoked the order forbidding men of the division from going there when on leave. The order becomes effective on May 1.

This action is the result of a concerted effort on the part of civic officials, citizens, and others interested in the movement to clean up the city, and military officials, it is said, after frequent inspections, have satisfied themselves that it is now safe for the soldiers to be given the freedom of the city, inasmuch as Lowell has come to terms, and is willing to make the city a clean place for the enlisted men. Various sources have cooperated in bringing about the present conditions, and officials state that they believe the city will endeavor to live up to the high requirements set by army officials.

The ban was placed on Lowell while Brig.-Gen. William Weigel was acting division commander during the absence of Major-General Hodges, and at a time when there seemed little inclination upon the part of Lowell officials to make the city safe for the hundreds of men in the habit of visiting it.

## CRITICISMS OF GERMAN METHODS

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday) — In the main Reichstag committee on Thursday and Friday, the spokesmen of the Left criticized German methods in the Ukraine, Finland and other border territories, demanded further information concerning the Zeebrugge raid, and Dr. Mueller-Meiningen, remarking that the German accounts did not correspond with the facts — and repeated questions concerning losses in the West.

The Government ignored most of the questions and accusations, but General von Wrisberg of the War Office contradicted on Friday the rumor that extraordinarily high losses had been admitted at a confidential sitting. On March 31, he said the number of missing was 664,104, of which 236,676 were prisoners in France, 119,000 in England, and 157,000 in Russia and Rumania.

The Socialist speaker subsequently complained that the granting of furloughs had again been made dependent on subscriptions to the war loan and that Socialists had again been sent to the trenches on political grounds.

The decree ordering special treatment of Alsace-Lorrainers in the army was pronounced due to desertions among them.

## STOCK DIVIDENDS BILL NOT FAVORED

Proposal to Exempt From Tax-  
ation Is Adversely Reported  
by Ways and Means Commit-  
tee of Massachusetts House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass. — Despite efforts of the corporate interests in Massachusetts to obtain the exemption of stock dividends from taxation as income, a bill to authorize such exemption was unfavorably reported to the State Legislature this afternoon from the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Had the measure been enacted, it is figured that some \$500,000 in taxes now received from stock dividends by the State would have been shifted chiefly to real estate owners. The latter section, but cash dividends, in response to last week's special message from Governor McCall, can raise new war revenue from other sources.

The bill disapproved by the House Ways and Means Committee, was favorably reported from the committee on taxation. At public hearings it was ardently espoused by representatives of the State Street financial interests.

The House Ways and Means Committee also reported today a bill to distribute the income tax receipts to the various cities and towns of Massachusetts on the basis of the state tax.

The pending bill proposes to amend the State Income Tax Law of 1916 by the addition of the following: "Stock dividends shall not be taxable under this section, but cash dividends, whether or not accompanied by an option to subscribe for new shares, shall not be regarded as stock dividends under this provision."

Tangible property, it is pointed out, is today taxed in Massachusetts to the very limit. The real difficulty becomes clear when it is declared that this \$500,000 can be obtained in no other way than by adding it to the State tax, and letting the taxpayers meet the need. The seriousness of the situation resulted in Governor McCall sending a special message to the Legislature Friday.

What is declared to be equally important to the small taxpayer is the contention of the tax authorities that the exemption of stock dividends, when considered from a practical standpoint, results many times in double taxation. This is brought about by permitting certain persons, generally the wealthy owners of intangible property, to escape the taxation of what the Massachusetts authorities insist are actual income receipts.

It was pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor that the consumer is taxed once by the big corporation, through high prices that are charged for commodities; the point being that such prices are in many instances higher than is necessary to enable the corporation to earn a fair, but moderate, dividend. After submitting to high prices in this way, the consumer, the person least of all able to bear taxation in any form, is shouldered by state authorities with the taxes which otherwise would have been paid upon corporate earnings had they been distributed as cash dividends, but which were avoided by "manipulation."

## PRINCE LICHNOWSKY TO BE PROSECUTED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday) — The Prussian Upper House has authorized criminal proceedings against Prince Lichnowsky, whose solicitor also asked the House to grant the state attorney permission to prosecute, as Prince Lichnowsky has a great interest in the partial clearing-up of distorted facts.

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## BULGARIA CEDES LAND TO TURKEY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday) — A Reuter Zürich message quotes a Vienna telegram to the Munchner Neueste Nachrichten to the effect that Bulgaria has agreed to cede to Turkey the Karagatch railway station at Adrianople and the left bank of the Maritza as far as Kuleli Burgas, Turkey demanding this territory as compensation for Bulgaria's acquisition of the Dobrudja.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE IS OVER THE TOP

New England Liberty Loan Com-  
mittee Announced \$12,633,-  
000 Subscriptions as Result of  
the Campaign on Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass. — New Hampshire is "over the top" for \$10,405,000 against a quota of \$10,162,000, according to a report received at New England Liberty Loan headquarters this noon. With \$12,633,000 as last Saturday's work for all New England, making a total of \$196,577,000 subscribed toward the \$250,000,000 quota, the last week of the campaign is in a fair way to exceed its quota, according to Liberty Loan executives throughout the district.

Of Saturday's total Massachusetts contributed \$7,454,000, New Hampshire \$1,623,000, Rhode Island \$1,147,000, Connecticut \$1,146,000, Maine \$882,000, Vermont \$581,000.

Vermont, which was officially reported on Saturday as exceeding its quota, is, according to today's tabulation, over \$1,000,000 less than her quota, but the pledges on her books are understood to take the State well up to \$7,000,000.

Maine in actual completed subscriptions is \$11,623,000, or only \$1,139,000 less than her quota. Massachusetts has \$122,400,000 or about 78 per cent of its quota; Connecticut has \$29,042,000, or nearly \$4,000,000 behind its quota; Rhode Island \$18,908,000 or about \$6,000,000 short of its required amount.

The number of individual subscribers went up to 619,721. 721 active banks in 84 being represented.

The federal reserve report showed New York over its quota of \$2,500,000 with subscriptions up to Saturday of \$2,711,800. The committee at once secured its honor flag. Forty-five more cities and towns in New England have gone "over the top," making \$20 in all.

New Bedford heads the list with subscriptions of \$3,800,000, against a quota of \$3,742,000. Franklin is over its quota of \$350,000; Middleboro over its quota of \$376,000; and Plymouth over its allotment of \$529,000.

Edgartown, East Douglas, Cohasset, Millis, North Brookfield, Danvers, and Westboro are also on the Massachusetts list.

In Maine are South Portland, Webster, Lakeview, Fairfield, Readfield, Detroit, Lee, Pownal, Cape Elizabeth, Westbrook, Frenchville and Hollis.

In Connecticut — Cromwell, Willing-

(Continued on page four, column two)

## EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN PRUSSIA FAVORED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday) —

The Prussian Congress of the National Liberal Party, according to a Berlin dispatch, passed a resolution in favor of equal suffrage in Prussia, within the limits prescribed by the Government Reform Bill. The vote was 419 to 117.

"Now, it is a well-known fact, to the world in general, that Holland has proved a most useful neighbor to the Fatherland, supplying quantities of much-needed materials, especially foodstuffs; and one who has seen with his own eyes the well-ordered German factories hung with Dutch beer, which was being converted into the contents of thousands of cans of meat conserves for the front, will not be inclined to regard very respectfully tabulations to prove that the little country was not very busy shipping every ounce of food available through speculators and agents engaged in accumulating fortunes overnight. This applies, of course, to the first years of the conflict.

"That the Dutch Government will go to any lengths in order to escape the appalling fate of its valiant little neighbor there can be no reasonable doubt. The great misfortune, thus far, has been the continued and willful, also ignorant underestimation by the Allies of the strength and underhanded methods of the enemy; and although Prussianism is by no means invincible, every effort must be made to win a decisive victory in as short a time as possible, in order that thousands of invaluable lives may be saved and, most urgent of all, in order that the period of intolerable sufferings of prisoners in Germany may be shortened.

"With Zeebrugge and Ostend partially bottled up for an indefinite period, it remains for the coming weeks to see whether the German mailed fist will descend to clasp the

## THREAT TO HOLLAND SEEN AS A PART OF GERMANY'S PLANS

Pressure on Netherlands May Be  
Attempt to Gain Channel  
Ports by Forcing Country Into  
Alliance With Central Powers

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from its Eastern Bureau. Copyright,  
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NEW YORK, N. Y. — That the present pressure on Holland may prove to be the long-expected attempt to gain the Channel ports by forcing the country into an alliance with the Central Powers, thus enabling Germany to avoid having recourse to an invasion, is the conviction expressed to this bureau by an American who lived in Germany for many years, and who knew many German military officers besides two directors in Krupp's, just previous to and immediately after the war broke out.

"To those familiar with the German schemes for world domination," said this bureau's informant, "and the actual preparations for the present conflict, the threat to Holland comes not as a surprise, but as a long-expected and much-delayed link in the endless chain of preconceived plans now developing before the gaze of a still astonished and horrified world.

"As far back as 1900 and 1901, the acquisition of Holland, specifically the Dutch ports and districts adjacent to the Rhine, was a topic of endless debate among the officers, even of the Bavarian staff; a subject always capable of raising a storm of conflicting opinions as to the right method of procedure of incorporation, and no secret was ever made in military circles of the fact that Holland was one day to become a state of the German Empire.

"Conversations held at that period with certain individuals were of a very definite nature regarding the official military attitude, one well-informed officer being particularly anxious to impress the German viewpoint of 'necessity' upon his hearers, as well as to make explanation for the endless preparations of war, already so obviously under way.

"The fact of a woman being on the throne was considered by many to be the most awkward obstruction in the situation, in view of international opinion being likely to frown on any move involving an overt attack.

"Again, though the marriage of the young Queen to a German prince, the systematic Germanizing of public opinion and of industrial interests with German methods, and offers of economic advantages, were methods calculated to bring the coveted provinces within the bounds of the Empire without bloodshed, nevertheless they were considered too Utopian and difficult of accomplishment, on account of the proverbial devotion of the Dutch to the House of Orange, and also their love of independence.

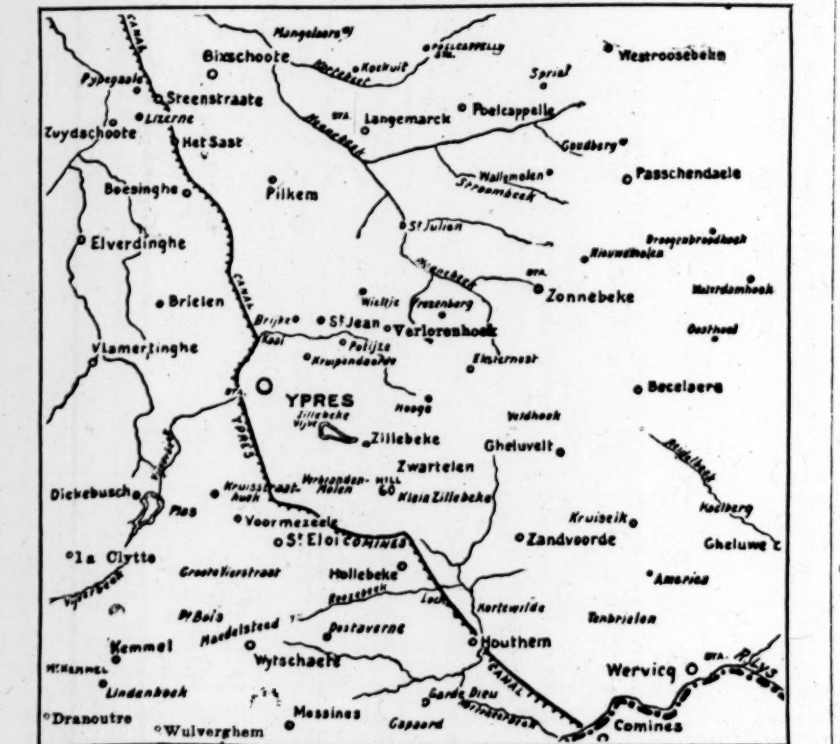
"The general opinion favored at that period seemed to be for the invasion of Holland simultaneously with the much-talked-of drive into France, provided Belgium retained her neutrality, bien entendu; but toward 1912 the sands seemed to be shifted, in Prussia at least, to the Belgian coast, and particularly Antwerp.

"At the outbreak of hostilities, on the 2nd of August, the day of general mobilization, when asked as to the probable participation of Holland in the coming conflict, one of the Krupp representatives smilingly assured the inquirer that all depended upon England's attitude, but that Holland would not be likely to become involved for the time being; though it was not at all unlikely later on.

"Now, it is a well-known fact, to the world in general, that Holland has proved a most useful neighbor to the Fatherland, supplying quantities of much-needed materials, especially foodstuffs; and one who has seen with his own eyes the well-ordered German factories hung with Dutch beer, which was being converted into the contents of thousands of cans of meat conserves for the front, will not be inclined to regard very respectfully tabulations to prove that the little country was not very busy shipping every ounce of food available through speculators and agents engaged in accumulating fortunes overnight. This applies, of course, to the first years of the conflict.

"That the Dutch Government will go to any lengths in order to escape the appalling fate of its valiant little neighbor there can be no reasonable doubt. The great misfortune, thus far, has been the continued and willful, also ignorant underestimation by the Allies of the strength and underhanded methods of the enemy; and although Prussianism is by no means invincible, every effort must be made to win a decisive victory in as short a time as possible, in order that thousands of invaluable lives may be saved and, most urgent of all, in order that the period of intolerable sufferings of prisoners in Germany may be shortened.

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Map shows the villages along the line between Langemark and Voormezele where the Germans claim the British have withdrawn their forces



Dutch nation in its iron grip as a vassal of the German Empire."

## German-Dutch Situation

### Little Light Thrown on Position During Week End

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.  
THE HAGUE, Holland, (Sunday)—The week end has thrown little fresh light on the German-Dutch situation. On Friday the Dutch Ambassador at Berlin, Baron Govers, arrived here and had a special audience with Queen Wilhelmina, returning to Berlin today.

The Dutch Cabinet met after Friday's secret sitting of the Chamber and there is some talk of governmental changes, which are generally regarded as improbable.

While the sand and gravel question is regarded as practically settled, the Limburg railway question is still undecided though the German demands in this respect are reported more reasonable.

### Interned Germans Revolt

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The report current last week that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Holland led to a revolt among Germans interned at the Vapenveld camp, according to a dispatch from Hatten, Holland, to Het Volk. The guards are said to have been overpowered by 1000 Germans, who fled in all directions. Frontier points were notified immediately and mounted police searched the countryside. Many Germans succeeded in passing through Almelo or Hengelo on the way back to Germany, but the police rounded up the majority of them in groups of 25 or 50.

### Chief Interest of the Dutch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When asked for his opinion of the Dutch situation, Dr. Henry van Dyke, former United States Minister to the Netherlands, said that nobody knew what would happen except Potsdam. Potsdam and Potsdam alone would decide what to do, and whatever it was it would be in the interests of Germany. Nobody knew what these interests required, but it would be the addition of another crime to Germany's already long list of crimes. But Potsdam knew that the decision would come to Potsdam. As for the Dutch, they were the same as they always have been, and that was pro-Dutch, their chief interest was maintaining their own independence.

### Supervision of Aliens

LONDON, England (Monday)—A bill introduced in Parliament contains provisions for stricter supervision of aliens resident in Holland during the present extraordinary war situation, according to a Reuter dispatch from The Hague. As it is considered that there are various objections to the expulsion of aliens and as there may be undesirable elements among them, special regulations relative to them are believed to be necessary.

## BIG COMBINE FORMED IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Reuter learns from an excellent source that many great German and Austro-Hungarian concerns, including the German and Austrian companies, the Norddeutscher Lloyd and Lohmann's, have formed a new combine called the Europaische Handels- und Industrie-Gesellschaft. The objects are the control and centralization of the import trade of war products, animals, vegetables, textiles, minerals and all kinds of raw materials from Russia, Persia, Manchuria, China, Turkestan, Rumania and Finland, the organization of a union of all exporters in the countries mentioned who had pre-war business dealings with Germany, the cutting off of neutrals dealing with the Allies from the products of the countries enumerated and from all commerce with the Central Powers, the organization of a boycott and undermining of the financial and commercial position of pro-Entente neutrals, and the formation of a Central Powers commercial bloc, including friendly neutrals.

Officially the company will be liquidated one year after the conclusion of peace, but will continue unofficially.

### KAISER WATCHES

### KEMMEL HILL BATTLE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Kaiser watched the battle for Kemmel Hill on April 25, says the correspondent at the front of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

"As early as 6 o'clock," the correspondent telegraphs, "His Majesty posted himself on an advanced field position which gives a view over the range of heights southwest of Ypres and which, in the early morning light, positively shook under the roar of our tremendous gun fire. This thunderous gun chorus, the gleam of falling shells in the still misty uplands, the thick lines of smoke which lay like dark bars across the horizon—all composed a stupendous picture of modern battle."

"Every stage of the battle—the advance of the rolling curtain of fire, the storming of the infantry and the ebbing of the fire—could be exactly followed. Gradually the wires brought the first news announcing the success. The Emperor, who was surrounded by the suite of the commander of one of the armies, personally marked all the results on the maps. He remained absorbed in the contemplation of this war picture until the late afternoon. Then, returning to headquarters he reviewed two divisions which had especially distinguished themselves."

## ALLIES YET BLOCK PATH OF GERMANS

(Continued from page one)

night announced this in the following statement:

"In Finland we took Tavastehus after a fight. Our troops were enthusiastically received."

### French Position Satisfactory

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Clemenceau spent Saturday on the Franco-British front, where he met Lord Milner. Returning on Saturday night, he told the Echo de Paris that conditions were quite satisfactory.

### Money Remittances Allowed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pleasant A. Stovall, the United States Minister at Bern, has transmitted a note from the German War Department, received through the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, to the War Department in Washington. It reads:

"The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin has transmitted a note dated Feb. 15, 1918, from the German War Department, stating that there are no restrictions in regard to the remittance of money for civilian and military prisoners. The money sent is placed to the prisoner's credit, who may expend it freely with the following limitations:

"A. Military prisoners: (1) Sixty marks weekly may be spent by officers and others of similar rank; (2) 50 marks weekly by non-commissioned officers and men.

"B. Civilian prisoners: (1) Sixty marks weekly for men of better social positions; (2) 50 marks weekly for others."

"With a view to obtaining particular articles, the prisoners are allowed at any time to draw on their credit." All money sent to civilians and prisoners, the War Department announced, should be remitted through the Bureau of Prisoners' Relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., in the form of check or postal order, payable to the American Red Cross.

### AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

The German official report made public on Sunday night reads:

"There is nothing new to report."

Sunday afternoon's report follows:

"On the battle field of Flanders the enemy has withdrawn to lines behind those which he had been occupying. South of Langemarck he withdrew over Steenbeek, east of Ypres, into his position of autumn, 1914, and near Zillebeke, still further behind these."

"In close pursuit we forced the enemy many times to fight. As a result we captured Belgians and many hundreds of English."

"We have reached the line, southwest of Langemarck, on the western bank of the Steenbeek, of Verlorenhoek, Hooge, Zillebeke and Voormezele."

"The double hill 60, so heavily contested in past years, is in our possession."

"There has been strong artillery activity in the Kemmen sector. After the repulse of counter-attacks carried out by the French on the evening of April 26 against the western slope of the mountain, our infantry of its own volition pressed forward. It repulsed the enemy and took Loere by storm."

"On the northern bank of the Lys the enemy's thrusts failed. Here, as in a successful engagement northwest of Festubert, we took English prisoners. Strong British attacks were repulsed near Givency."

"On the battle field on both sides of the Somme the fighting activity was restricted to reconnaissances and temporarily reviving duels. At Hangard Wood an enemy local attack collapsed."

Saturday night's statement says:

"The English have left in our hands further parts of the territory in Flanders. We have reached a line from southwest of Verlorenhoek to Hooge and Zillebeke."

Sunday, The German official report issued on Saturday afternoon reads:

"To the north of Wytschaete we advanced as far as the southern border of Voormezele. French and British divisions vainly attempted to wrest Mt. Kemmel away from us. Their attacks, delivered in the morning on a front from Dikbusch to Loere and during the evening from the region of Loere as far west as Dranoutre, broken down under our fire, with heavy losses."

"Where the enemy reached our lines he was defeated in hand-to-hand fighting. Northwest of Merville, on the southern bank of the Lys near Givency, enemy advances failed. Between the Scarpe and the Somme enemy reconnaissance engagements also failed."

"On their own initiative our infantry detachments advanced to the attack on both sides of Luce Brook. They cleared several machine gun nests and took a number of French prisoners."

### CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Monday)—

The Turkish official communication issued on Sunday says:

"We have occupied the fortress of Kars and captured 860 guns."

### LONDON, England (Monday)—

Today's official statement reads:

"The hostile attack reported developing yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Loere was repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire."

"A heavy bombardment with high explosive and gas shells was opened by the enemy this morning on the whole front from Meteren to Voormezele, and infantry attacks are now developing."

"The hostile artillery has also shown great activity during the night from the River Scarpe to Lens and between Givency and the Forest of Nieppe."

"By a successful enterprise carried out by us last night the post in the

neighborhood of Festubert, captured by the enemy on the night of April 26-27, was retaken by us, together with over fifty prisoners."

"A number of prisoners and four machine guns were also secured by us in successful raids south of Albert and in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse."

The following report was issued by the British War Office on Sunday night:

"A hostile attack in the neighborhood of Loere was reported to be developing this afternoon. Otherwise, the infantry action today has been confined to local engagements on different parts of the battle fronts."

"South of the Somme a number of prisoners have been brought in by our patrols in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux. Artillery activity continued on both sides."

"This afternoon the hostile artillery heavily bombarded our positions in the Ypres sector. The thick fog on Saturday prevented aerial operations."

Yesterday afternoon's statement follows:

"Yesterday afternoon a hostile attack developed in the neighborhood of Voormezele. The enemy succeeded in capturing the village, but was driven out early in the night by our counter-attack. At a late hour the enemy again attacked in this locality."

"There was local fighting throughout the night on both sides of the Ypres-Comines Canal. Successful raids, in which we captured over 50 prisoners and four machine guns and trench mortars, were carried out last night south of Gavrelle and in the Lens and Hill 70 sectors. A raid attempted by the enemy north of Bailloul was repulsed."

"The artillery activity continues on both sides on the battle fronts."

Sunday—The War Office issued a statement on Saturday night which reads:

"During the night the enemy attacked one of our posts in the neighborhood of Festubert, and succeeded in capturing it. Another local attack against our positions west of Merville was broken up by our machine gun and rifle fire, and failed to reach our trenches."

"Except for minor engagements in the battle sectors and artillery activity on both sides, the day passed comparatively quietly on the British front. Bodies of hostile infantry assembling east of Villers-Bretonneux were effectively shelled by our batteries."

### PARIS, France (Monday)—

Today's official statement follows:

"During the night the Germans attempted several times to attack the French positions in Hangard Wood. Our fire checked all their efforts. There was great activity of the artillery on both sides between Villers-Bretonneux and the Luce River and in the region between Lassigny and Noyon."

"A German raid north of Grivemeh was without result. French detachments penetrated the German lines in the vicinity of Corbeny, near Courcy, on the right bank of the Meuse and in upper Alsace, bringing back prisoners. There was very heavy artillery fighting at Fosses Wood and Caurelles Wood (Verdun front)."

"On the remainder of the front the night passed in quiet."

The French War Office on Sunday night issued the following statement:

"There were violent bombardments from Villers-Bretonneux to the Luce River and in the region west of Noyon. Eastern Theater, April 27—The artillery activity was weak along the whole front save in the region of Monastir and on the Cerna, where our heavy artillery carried out fires of destruction. In the region of Vetrenek a Serbian assault section annihilated a Bulgarian section. Numerous aerial bombardments were carried out by allied aviators. Two enemy machines were forced to make a landing."

Yesterday afternoon's report says:

"In the course of the night there was violent artillery fighting north of the Avre and in the region between Lassigny and Noyon. North of the Chemin des Dames we made two successful raids on the German lines and brought back 25 prisoners."

"The French repulsed German attacks, made after spirited bombardments, northwest of Rheims and in the sectors of St. Mihiel, Lunerville and Le Frêne Wood. Prisoners remained in our hands."

"Elsewhere on the front the night was calm."

Sunday—The War Office on Saturday night issued the following statement:

"There was no infantry action in the course of the day."

"The artillery duel continued lively south of the Somme and on both banks of the Avre salient."

"There were bombardments in the region of Laffaux and in front of the wood of Caurelles and Chambrette."

"There was calm elsewhere."

Saturday afternoon's report follows:

"During the night the artillery battle was continued along the front between Villers-Bretonneux and Hangard. There was no change in the situation."

"The Germans attacked our defenses on the line of the railroad west of Thennes, but were not able to approach our positions."

"We carried out successful raids in the region of the Oise Canal, near the Loire and northeast of Varnillet, and took a number of prisoners."

"The artillery fighting was rather severe on the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front)."

### ROME, Italy (Sunday)—

The Italian War Office on Saturday issued the following statement:

"Artillery activity has been moderate on both sides along the whole front. We carried out effectively a concentration fire on battery positions in the Val Lagarina and against the enemy trenches in Rio Freddo Valley and the Castelletto district."

## DEVELOPMENTS IN IRISH SITUATION; UNIONISTS ACTIVE

(Continued from page one)

an issue second only to the war itself, an issue which may change the whole face of politics if the British Government proves weak, meek and abject."

Other newspapers appear to see no particular importance about it, except as measuring the seriousness of the Irish situation. The weekly press is similarly divided. In effect, the press reflects either a sudden alertness to a new peril or an unawareness that there is a new peril, distinct from the everlasting Irish question as it has always understood it.

Editorial views of The Times and The Morning Post, and extracts from The Times correspondence have already been cited, and the Observer's views may now be quoted at some length as the best summary of the opinions which are clearly securing wide acceptance. The Observer, which supports Irish conscription and Home Rule on federal lines, warns the Roman Catholic bishops that their policy may prove disastrous to themselves. Some of the Roman Catholic bishops, it declares, oppose the double settlement it stands for because of anti-Home Rule and anti-Irish feeling.

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leges. If her reason for thus acting is her dislike of all war, she might have shown it sooner, but she has never hampered Germany, and, always, her operations have told against the Allies."

Writing to The Times as an English Catholic, as distinguished from a Roman Catholic, "who has suffered sorely by this war," though convinced that his sons have died in a just cause, Lord Denbigh says: "It almost makes me ashamed of the word 'Catholic' to see the action now taken by the Irish (Roman) Catholic hierarchy to combat and resist the law. The Irish (Roman) Catholic hierarchy has done more harm to the cause of (Roman) Catholicism and the peace in Ireland than they have any idea of."

Lord Denbigh refuses to believe the Vatican is at the back of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops, but adds that the matter, therefore, rests thus: that if the Irish (Roman Catholic) hierarchy and politicians do not wish to be regarded by the whole British people and their allies, and especially the Americans, as being active agents of Germany, they will do well to consider some way of showing their recent action was a mistake.

### Probable Changes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—In political circles, it is expected, as a matter of course, that changes in the Irish Government are to be made, and that, as the matter is only a question of who are to be new appointments in place of Mr. Duke, the Chief Secretary, and Lord Wimborne, the Lord-Lieutenant.

The positions are not attractive at the moment. It is, however, equally taken for granted that the Chief Secretaryship is at the disposal of Mr. Short, K. C., a Liberal member for Newcastle, of whom everything that appears to be known is that he was a skillful chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into army medical examinations. If appointed, he would certainly be an unknown quantity, which would not necessarily be to his disadvantage.

As to the Lord-Lieutenancy, Lord Middleton appears to have the refusal of this. He is, of course, the Southern Unionist leader, but in the convention was almost the leader of a united Ireland, excluding Ulster. Another name strongly mentioned is Lord French, who is himself an Irishman.

### Vatican's Attitude

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Corriere d'Italia, a semi-official Vatican organ, speaking with reference to the attitude of Cardinal Logue concerning conscription in Ireland, says:

"The Holy See has always left the episcopacy of each country free to take the attitude they think best in the internal affairs of their country. Thus, whatever Cardinal Logue may consider expedient to deal with conscription in Ireland, cannot affect the impartiality and neutrality of the Vatican in this war, nor be considered as a violation of the policy constantly followed by the Holy See since the war began."

### Irish Situation Summarized

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday) (By the Associated Press)—The success of the "workless" day last Tuesday has led to a widespread impression among all classes that the Government, convinced of the attitude of the people, would refrain from bringing conscription into operation. This view is not shared by the heads of the anti-conscription movement.

A warning was issued today by the Sinn Fein council that the Government is committed to the effective application of conscription, and confidence to the contrary would be short-sighted. The constitutional Nationalist leaders say there is no sign whatever of a change in the War Cabinet's plans and that preparations for carrying them out are being made on a most formidable scale.

It is pointed out that, contrary to the prevailing idea, an order-in-council may be made effective at once, without waiting for Parliament, although Parliament has reserved the power, within 14 days, to annul it.

The anti-conscription fund, of which the (Roman Catholic) Archbishop Walsh is trustee, is being actively promoted and is expected to reach unprecedented dimensions. The Church of Ireland Gazette, the organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, declares that the most lamentable aspect of the present crisis is the tendency to make conscription a religious issue between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

No expectations are entertained anywhere here that the Home Rule bill, whatever its character, will modify opposition to conscription. The Unionist journals have suggested that conscription might be withdrawn if the Roman Catholic bishops and the Irish party would make a firm offer to secure the needed men voluntarily. But there is no prospect that such an offer will be made.

The absence of the Irish Party from Parliament has provoked no objection from the people, though normally they would be expected to attend in full force the debates on the budget, which imposes new taxes on beer and



## FACTS FROM WAR CABINET'S REPORT

### British War Cabinet in Published Statement Gives Interesting Details on Several Important Matters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Apart from its recital of the methods of the War Cabinet, the report issued by the latter for the year 1917 covered, as mentioned in a previous article, a wide variety of subjects. "The outstanding event of the year in the sphere of imperial affairs," it says, "has been the inauguration of the Imperial War Cabinet. This has been the direct outcome of the manner in which all parts of the Empire have thrown themselves into the war during preceding years. Without counting the cost to themselves they offered their men and their treasure in defense of freedom and public right. It had been felt, for some time, that in view of the ever-increasing part played by the Dominions in the war, it was necessary that their governments should participate on a basis of complete equality in the deliberations which determine the main outlines of imperial policy. Hence the invitation sent on Dec. 14, 1916, to the Dominions' prime ministers, inviting them, not to an ordinary imperial conference, but to a special war conference in the Empire, in the shape of a special and continuous series of meetings of the War Cabinet to consider urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war, the possible conditions on which in agreement with our allies we could consent to its termination, and the problems which will then immediately arise.

"For the purpose of these meetings the invited prime ministers were to be members of the War Cabinet. India was included in this invitation. As will be remembered, the War Conference divided itself into two parts, on the one hand, meetings of what came to be known as the Imperial War Cabinet, overseas representatives and the members of the British War Cabinet sitting together as an Imperial War Cabinet for deliberation about the conduct of the war and for the discussion of the larger issues of imperial policy connected with the war, and on the other hand the Imperial War Conference, presided over by Walter Long, Secretary of State for the colonies, and consisting of overseas representatives and a number of other members, which discussed non-war problems or questions connected with the war, but of lesser importance. On May 17, the Prime Minister indicated in the House of Commons that it had been decided to hold an annual Imperial War Cabinet to discuss foreign affairs and other aspects of the British Constitution. Especially notable, perhaps, was the inclusion of India in this and future imperial conferences and the decision of the Imperial War Conference in favor of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions in the matter of immigration and the recommendation of certain practical proposals on the subject, put forward by the representatives of India, to the favorable consideration of the Dominion governments. These proposals were that facilities for settlement be accorded to Indians in the Dominions should be not less advantageous than those allowed to subjects of other oriental nations, that facilities should be accorded to educated Indians visiting the Dominions for travel and study apart from settlement and that Indians already permitted to settle abroad should receive sympathetic treatment.

"The Imperial War Conference also considered trade questions, and passed a resolution in favor of the development of imperial resources, and the making of the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw material and essential industries. With these objects the conference expressed itself in favor of specially favorable treatment and facilities by each part of the Empire to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire with due regard to allied interests, and the attraction of intending immigrants from the United Kingdom to other countries under the British flag.

"The conference's most important resolution, however, dealt with the future constitutional organization of the Empire which, it was decided, must be left to a special imperial conference immediately after the cessation of hostilities. The conference further recorded their view that any adjustment, while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based on a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an imperial commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same; should recognize the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in the foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several governments may determine."

An important section of the report deals with the various inter-governmental conferences held at fairly frequent intervals, aimed at adjusting the plans of the different allies. "Of late," the report says, "the importance of considering the war as a single whole and the necessity for pooling the resources of the Allies so as to meet equitably the needs of all, as war demands increased and supplies diminished, led to far closer and more frequent consultation. Especial reference, of course, is made to the Supreme War Council at Versailles. In addition to these conferences between various

allies a number of inter-allied and executive bodies have been set up. As early as August, 1914, there had been established the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement to coordinate purchases of the French and British Governments. Its scope was subsequently extended to cover all the purchases of other allied governments. The system of joint purchase of wheat, flour and maize, of the British, French and Italian governments initiated in December, 1915, reached a further stage of development a year later by the conclusion of an agreement between those governments for the formation of a wheat executive to purchase, allocate and arrange for the transport of wheat and flour for the three countries. The scope of the executive has since been extended to include maize, barley, rice, peas, beans and oats. A similar joint executive for the joint purchase of meat and animal fats, and others for the purchase of vegetable oils and oil seeds, sugar and nitrate of soda, were formed. The control by the War Office of the trade in hides enable the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement to arrange for prompt supplies of boots at minimum cost to the Russian, Rumanian, Italian and Belgian armies.

"The British Government purchases on behalf of the European Allies certain explosives and raw materials for explosives manufactured in the United States, and an inter-allied committee is proposed to advise on this subject. The Franco-British agreement concluded at the end of 1916 and subsequently including the Italian Government, controls all chartering of neutral tonnage through an inter-allied executive in London. Since Jan. 15, 1917 when the executive held its first meeting it has allocated over 1,000,000 tons of neutral shipping amongst the three Allies."

In the section dealing with the blockade of Germany, interesting and probably unfamiliar facts are made known with regard to the effect of "Halifax facilities" on neutral shipping. Halifax facilities enable neutrals to have their ships examined outside the danger zone and as a result "there has been an increase of about 50 per cent in the amount of neutral tonnage employed in allied trades over the figure for the same period in February, 1917, and this represents not less than 1,000,000 tons of additional tonnage."

The section dealing with the army traverses largely familiar ground, but mentions the interesting fact that General Maude's operations in Mesopotamia were primarily aimed at containing enemy troops and inflicting heavy losses on them and thereby assisting a Russian offensive on Mosul and Baghdad in the early spring. The exceptional progress made in December, January and February, however, enabled the scope of the operations to be extended with the result already known.

Of the royal flying corps it is mentioned that the number of units formed in 1917 was as large as the total number formed previously in the whole two and a quarter years of war. In personnel the number of officers and other ranks doubled. The number of officers passing through training squadrons as accredited pilots is more than 200 per cent greater than in January, 1917, although the period of training is longer. The technical and equipment sides of the corps have shown a similar development.

In an interesting section of the technical difficulties supplying aeroplanes it is pointed out that the interval between the discovery of an invention or improvement and its use in the services is much longer than commonly supposed owing to technical difficulties. As a rule from the date of the conception and design of an aero engine to the delivery of the first engines in series by the manufacturer more than a year elapses. The corresponding period for an aeroplane is about one half as long. In the circumstances, the difficulty of adopting new types at the earliest moment consistent with reasonable assurances that they will constitute a substantial improvement on what is already in use, is obvious. Other difficulties in the way of securing a large and steady output of important types of aeroplanes are almost innumerable, but 1917 showed the most satisfactory record not only in the increase of the number of squadrons at the front, but in the replacement of machines and engines of the older type.

### SIGNOR SALANDRA AND ELECTORAL LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The admission of younger men who have served in the war both to the electorate and to the Chamber of Deputies is strongly advocated by Signor Salandra in an article in the Corriere della Sera. If, he says, it is the fact that the Government intends, when next Parliament meets, to introduce a bill extending the life of the present Parliament for a year this would present a good opportunity for the introduction of these two alterations in the present electoral law.

He proposes that all those who have actually served during the present war for a period of not less than six months, whatever their age may be, should be added to the register of voters, and that the age at which men are eligible to become deputies to the Chamber should be lowered from 20 to 25 years. The effect of the entrance into the Chamber of a certain number of young officers, educated and disciplined by three years of warfare, would, he considers, be excellent. Let them call in young Italy to help to govern the country, he says. It has deserved it and only in this way could a fresh efficacy and vigor be introduced into the old parliamentary machine. By this means substantial reforms both in the laws and in parliamentary customs might be brought about.

## NEW GOVERNMENT IN SPAIN APPROVED

### Ministry Is Greeted With Enthusiasm and Confidence in All Parts of the Country — The Military and Civil Juntas

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The establishment of the new Spanish government in all its remarkable strength, with its four past Premiers and other leaders in great variety, has created great enthusiasm in all parts of the country, and, except in military and Germanophile quarters, there is practically no criticism, but only a strong belief in the ability of the new ministry to solve all the difficulties with which Spain is confronted as well as it is possible to solve them now. The enthusiasm in places is astonishing, even allowing for its full justification and the fact that the Spaniards are very susceptible to such displays on first-class political occasions, and there appears to be a feeling among the people that the prospects of the millennium as a practical proposition are considerably enhanced. Telegrams from the provinces indicate that the satisfaction is general, and the Catalonian region has little to say against the situation at present.

There are many favorable indications. For one thing, the civil junta of the post and telegraph services almost immediately placed its case unconditionally in the hands of the Government, expressing its confidence that justice would be done, and the dispute was instantly disposed of. These civil juntas came into being almost immediately after the demonstration by the military juntas last summer, such juntas being formed in practically all the government departments and services and in various other sections of Spanish life and labor. There was indeed a great fashion at that time in these juntas of defense, as they are called, and new ones were arising almost every day, and in the most unexpected quarters. One even heard of such things as juntas of doorkeepers and the like. In organization, methods, and objects they are quite different from trade unions. Their main desire is to bring the grievances of their communities before the authorities and the public in some effective manner and see that they are redressed. They were modeled on the military juntas of defense, and in this movement, so wide and extensive, there seemed to many to be great possibilities for a silent and beneficent revolution in Spain. But the movement was essentially of democratic tendency, while the military juntas were the opposite, although in the first place it was sought to show that their aims were for the good of the people who, however, were soon disillusioned.

At the same time, the military juntas showed that they regarded the others with disfavor, and this feeling was reflected at the Ministry for War where Señor La Cierva, while furthering the desires of the military set, showed strong antagonism to the civil juntas who were treated with much harshness. This inconsistency was carefully noted and created a very bad impression. Meanwhile, though little was heard of them, the civil juntas were hard at work. On the Sunday before the ministerial crisis the situation as regards them was very favorable. Señor Anton del Olmet and Señor Torralba, editor in chief of the newspaper El Socialista, were arrested for their part in what was going on, and the report was spread and generally credited that on the following night some fifty journalists and politicians were similarly to be arrested, that martial law was to be proclaimed and that the opening of the Cortes was to be postponed. This was evidently to be the beginning of the military régime.

At the same time it was seen that Señor García Prieto, the Premier, was losing much of his habitual serenity and that relations between him and Señor La Cierva were becoming strained. Also it was known that, despite the latter's remarkable and speedy militarization of the postal and telegraph services, the Premier had set the Undersecretary of State, Señor Rosado, to negotiate directly with the delegates of the postal and telegraphic staffs, that the latter had presented the basis of an arrangement which Señor Rosado said was acceptable and that the dispute might be considered to be settled on that understanding. Then it was understood that the military juntas were taking exception to some of the proceedings of Señor La Cierva, who was thus finding himself in an extreme difficulty, and so he resigned, but this was regarded as being in the nature of a tactical measure rather than a final decision.

Señor La Cierva, after an audience with the King, details of which he refused to divulge, expressed his great regret that such a situation should have arisen after he had done such hard work, as he said, for the benefit

of the army and for the post and telegraph services. The crisis then developed rapidly with the result known, and, as stated, the grievances of the postal people were instantly adjusted. Their junta held a meeting at which they eulogized the political action of the King, and, expressing their desire to work at a good understanding with the Government, declared that they would submit entirely to its ruling, and had full confidence in Parliament. To this the Government responded with an official statement that all the postal and telegraphic servants would be restored to their appointments. This was an excellent beginning.

The desire being to derive the fullest practical efficiency from the new Government, a change was made in the allocation of the various portfolios the day after it was formed, the Count de Romanones and Señor Alba changing places, the former taking the Ministry of Public Instruction, and Señor Alba that of Justice. This is considered a good exchange, for something may now be done with an educational policy which has been shockingly neglected, and which stands in sad need of such vigorous initiative as the Count is likely to impart to it. The amnesty of the political prisoners, military reforms on a new basis, modifications in the system of procedure in the Chamber, and the budget, are foremost on the new Government's program. There has been a meeting of the four past premiers, including the new one, Señor Maura, with the King, at which these old rivals manifested the utmost agreement with each other in regard to the objects which are to be pursued. After taking the oath, the new Cabinet paid a visit to the Queen, and offered their homage to Her Majesty. On quitting the palace, the Ministers were again loudly cheered.

Many of the students of the situation see in this strong coalition Government a good prospect of a new arrangement of the political party arrangements of Spain, which have fallen into a very bad state of confusion, out of which it had become practically impossible for any good national work to emerge. If a good agreement can be maintained in the Cabinet and its homogeneity preserved for some time, as seems likely, there may be a complete recasting of parties on much broader and less selfish lines than hitherto, but it is generally recognized that the militarist danger is by no means done with and that trouble is to be expected from Germanophile quarters.

In the meantime, Señor Maura, who, at his first rebuff, when he found it impossible to construct a purely Maura Cabinet as he wished to do, in which his authority would be supreme, has been doing well and finds himself warmly approved. Only a few days before he became Premier again, anything more unlikely than his return to office could not have been imagined, but the true explanation of the change of feeling is not difficult to understand. His opposition to the militarist pretensions and his strong dealing with Señor La Cierva, including his blunt refusal to accede to the latter's proposal that he should have the war portfolio in the new Cabinet (a proposition that the Count de Romanones like the others declared to be impossible), created a strong revulsion of feeling in his favor, the point being that Señor La Cierva was Minister of the Interior in the last Maura Cabinet, 1907-1909, and was thus largely responsible for the tragic events of the famous week at Barcelona and the execution of Ferrer. It can easily be understood what feelings were aroused when this same Señor La Cierva now appeared as the champion of the military juntas, and Señor Maura's overtone of his old colleague has done wonders to restore him to public favor.

The newspapers, with the exceptions already indicated, are very hopeful as regards the situation. El Liberal, which is advanced in its views, says that the first step the new Government must take to establish itself more than ever in public confidence is to hasten the restoration of the normal régime in all the services that the late Government had militarized, and that to govern properly, it must seek the assistance of the extreme Left, since its task is one that concerns the whole country and every party. El Imparcial hopes that this may be the beginning of unity on a grand scale, manifested by an attitude on the part of all the political chiefs, without party passions and jealousies, so that the equilibrium, which has been greatly compromised, may be restored. The "A. B. C." (somewhat Germanophile, but nominally independent), considers that the new Government represents the solution of all the difficulties which have been threatening Spain while the Mafiana, the organ of Señor García Prieto, says that the establishment of this government constitutes a glorious page in the history of the reign of Alfonso XIII, to whose patriotic appeal all the great political personages had responded, forgetting their personal questions in order to save the country.

Señor La Cierva has left Madrid for Murcia. On his departure, some 1500 officers of the army, including several generals, attended to demonstrate their sympathy, and cheers were given for the King, for Spain and for the army, but there were none for the Government or any of its members.

## THE BARBER'S SHOP

"Well, Mr. Moon, sir, I am sure if I may make so bold as to say so, sir, I'm glad to see you back, sir, and 'opes you've 'ad a pleasant 'oliday. Let me see, sir, you was goin' to Scotland if I'm not mistaken. I trust you found it enjoyable, sir."

"Yes, Minnie, it was all right. Scotland's always all right," Moon assured him. "How have things 'been going with you?" he asked.

"Joggin' along, sir, as per usual. Customers aint got no more sensible, sir, I'm sorry to say. I've 'ad the queerest lot o' 'em in 'ere any man might 'ave. As I sez, sir, you might tramp the world round, and not find a rummer lot than'll visit a barber's shop in the course of a week. They comes of every stripe, as you might say."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
"You see, 'e'd allus been arter birds. Stuffin' 'em."

Some of 'em real comic cuts too, an' not meanin' to be neither. Well, sir, am I to 'ave the pleasure o' witin' upon you?"

Yes, Moon had come expressly to be waited upon, so after all preliminaries had been got through, Minnie was ready to pick up his theme again and expatiate upon it.

"Talkin' of queer customers, Mr. Moon, it 'ud be 'ard to beat ole Mr. Bent. 'Wot 'e don't know 'ow to think—'not for two minutes together. That's a fact!"

"What's he been doing, now, Minnie? Moon ventured to inquire.

"Well, sir, seems as 'e's bought a shop! 'Ow 'e's goin' ter stock it, 'e don't know! Now, mind you, sir, 'e's got the ready, 'e 'as, but 'e aint got the wits. 'E don't even know, sir, 'wot 'e's goin' to sell in this mornin'."

"'E sez, 'Professor, if you was me, Professor,' 'e says, 'wot 'ud you want to sell, if you 'ad a shop?' 'Well, I sez, 'Mr. Bent, of course I'd sell cosmetics, and I'd throw in a light 'air cuttin' business.' You've 'it it, Professor,' 'e sez, sharp. 'That's wot I'd do,' 'e sez, 'I'll sell cosmetics. I likes things as smells sweet,' 'e sez, 'an' I'll do a little light 'air cuttin' too."

The outlandishness of this proposal took Minnie's breath away—he paused.

"Of course, sir, you," with unabashed flattery, "you bein' a gentleman of all round thinkin' 'abits, you can see in a jiffy 'ow ridiculous 'e was! Light 'eaded, I calls 'im, nothing wuss! 'But, I sez, 'it takes a lifetime to make a barber, Mr. Bent.' 'Oh, indeed,' 'e sez, 'Well,' 'e sez, 'I've nothin' special to do with my life of an evenin'—'wot not be a barber? Nice life,' 'e sez, 'runnin' on, as if no one else 'ad a word to say 'cept hisself. 'Cuttin' and snippin' all day,' 'e sez. 'Ow 'd ye learn the trade?' 'e sez."

Minnie laughed.

"Well, sir, barbering's a profession, not a trade. But there—" and Minnie adopted an air of magnanimity. "I reckoned 'e wasn't worth while—so I humored him. 'Tike a couple o' lessons,' I sez, 'Mr. Bent, and buy a pair of scissors, and you'll want a chair.' I sez, 'and 'ave a nice sign painted.' 'I will,' 'e sez, 'Mr. Minnie, and I thanks you fer the notion,' 'e sez."

"But wot on earth induced ole Bent to take a shop?" Mr. Moon interposed, interrupting the flow of talk.

"Well, sir, it was like this," The Professor was off again, happy to have a new lead.

"You see 'e'd allus been arter birds. Stuffin' 'em. Settin' 'em up in cages, Smoothin' 'em bits of feathers. Tikin' in customers' feathers and mikin' 'em into relics. 'E calls 'isself a taxidermist. Well it was this way—'e got it in 'is 'ead to 'ave a shop to display 'em in. Well—one day I drops in! 'E 'ad a duck on the tible—and a pheasant—and one o' these 'ere things—oh, a wot 'd ye call it?' pausing for an answer. 'Scuse me, Mr. Moon, if you please—sir, I no more meant to 'art you the question, sir, than to fly.' Moon was unmoved. "Get ahead

with the story, Minnie," he said shortly.

"It was—a kingfisher, sir." Then descriptively, "Short tite and a smart bit o' blue. 'Well, Mr. Bent,' I sez, 'I might 'ave struck 'im! 'Buy my fisher,' 'e sez. 'My word,' 'e sez, 'no one ant a-going to tike my birds from me, that they aint!' With that, sir, I smiled. 'Wot are you goin' to sell, Bent,' I sez. 'Not birds, anyway,' sez the old chap. Well—I saw 'ow the land lay, as the sayin' is. I've learned the queer ways of queer folk."

Minnie paused to enjoy his own perspicacity.

"So I gets around him. I sez, 'Well, Mr. Bent,' I sez, 'I s'pose you're openin' a museum for the benefit of 'umanty.' 'Do you 'appen to know 'im by appearance, Mr. Moon?"

Yes, Moon knew him by sight, a nice looking old enthusiast, Moon fancied.

"That's right, sir. An enthuasiast."

"Is that's green with age but brushed?"—or—brushed? and 'is 'air, Mr. Moon, I've no more pertickler patron than Mr. Bent. That's gospel! 'Is 'air must be jus' right. Brushed forward over the ears, my words—"

"Vanity," Mr. Moon murmured.

"Yes, sir, I dare say it is. It's vanity. But the artists too as comes, my word—and the poets! Well 'e aint no wuss than the rest, an', in 'is way, 'e is a harlist, in 'is way! Well, sir, to cut a long story short—"

Moon interposed, "Minnie, can you have it on your conscience to cut a long story short?"

"Now, you're gettin' at me, sir. I'm sure, sir."

Minnie always enjoyed a joke at his own expense.

"Well, no matter, Mr. Moon, a barber must be a talker, sir, and that's gospel. I knew a barber once as filed because 'e couldn't talk. That man—'e'd do a cut in silence—honest—in silence! 'Is patrons couldn't stand it. They got morbid. That's wot 'appened. 'Scuse me, sir, for re-verting! Ole Bent 'e'll allus 'ave 'is 'air brushed like feathers. That's wot! Feathers, you see, is wot 'e admires. Well, wen 'e see that if 'e 'ad a bird shop—'e might be asked to sell 'is bird—'e dropped the 'oldest."

"Why should he have sold his birds?" Moon inquired. "Why not have gone on with his own trade and keep his birds for show?"

"Well, it's this way! Mr. Moon. 'E's got no sense. Not a particle! 'E got sort o' skeered cos I asked to buy a bird. And 'e couldn't sleep o' nights fancyin' 'is birds was all took away. Birds is a crize with 'im. 'E'd allus worked in a dark 'ole full o' stuffed birds! 'Is den, 'e calls it, and 'e means to work in that dark 'ole fer the rest of 'is life—now that's gospel, sir! 'E's that kind. 'E feared the light o' day. This is the man as fancies 'e might tike up the profession! My word!"

Minnie laughed. Moon was aware that the limit of foolishness had been reached. He rose to go.

"There, sir, allow me! Now, sir, if I may, sir, I'll brush you down and trust you'll overlook my flings. Your kindness, sir. Thank you. Thank you, sir! Glad you're back, sir, and no mistake! Good mornin'!" —K. L.

## STATE OF AFFAIRS IN YANGTSE VALLEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—The question of a united China continues to receive attention and opinions agree that a complete reconciliation of the North and South is not likely in the near future. Rivalries continue to grow. The only point of importance is to insure tranquility in the Yangtse Provinces. That is now being done. The reports of clashes between rival camps are exaggerated. As long as the peace of the Yangtse is not disturbed the Chinese public can afford to be disinterested observers of political rivalries. It is thought that the state of affairs as it now exists may be considered to be normal.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in Peking, is not believed to have any specific instructions as to the line of policy to be followed by the Imperial Government, except strict vigilance in order to prevent breach of the peace in the Yangtse Valley.

### CONCRETE SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The keel of the first concrete ship to be constructed in the United Kingdom has been laid in a northern port, where Messrs. J. and R. Thompson, Ltd., of Belfast, recently acquired land for building purposes. It is anticipated that five out of the six slips in the yard will very soon be occupied in response to government orders and that the first vessel will be launched about the middle of May and the others at short intervals of a week or so.

## LETTERS

### Save Food at Army Camps

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Are there not some first steps that may be taken toward overcoming the great waste of food at our army camps? During the few weeks I have been in Alabama, at two camps I have seen a great deal of food thrown into the incinerators, and am told that this waste is a common daily practice; that only a few of the mess sergeants keep over night anything that is left from the meals of the day.

If this practice were generally known, surely it would be very discouraging, to say the least, to the hundreds and thousands of householders and housewives who have been carrying out the requests and demands for conservation so nobly during the past year.

(Signed) G. HARRIETTE BLAKE.  
Anniston, Ala., April 16, 1918.

### Giving Tacoma Its Due

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Capt. Alex. Thompson, Seventh and Market Streets, Manchester, England, has called to our attention the fact that on Feb. 12, 1918, you published a credit letter in The Christian Science Monitor from Seattle, relative to Pacific Coast shipping. In this article no mention was made of Tacoma shippers, despite the fact that eight plants here are working on both steel and wooden vessels for the United States and French Governments. Some 10,000 men are employed in this industry alone. It is evident that Tacoma's record was omitted purposely, as Olympia, Aberdeen, Portland and British Columbia ports were mentioned.

We feel that you want to be set right on this matter and ask that you make public this letter, setting forth Tacoma's efforts to help win the war. We have given publicity to Captain Thompson's letter in Tacoma newspapers, and when you give the city credit we shall be glad to set you right in the eyes of the 140,000 inhabitants.

(Signed) JOHN CONDON.  
Publicity Secretary, Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce.  
Tacoma, Wash., April 16, 1918.

## NEW WAR LOAN IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—As Lord Forrest, the Federal Treasurer, is away from his office for some weeks, Mr. W. A. Watt, Minister for Works and Railways, has charge of the new war loan. While the amount required has not been stated by Mr. Watt, it is known that all sums up to £40,000,000 will be accepted.

Two new features of the loan are the employment of canvassers, and the charging of different rates of interest—4½ per cent free of commonwealth and state income tax, or 5 per cent subject to commonwealth tax, but free of state tax. Holders of stock or bonds in previous issues may convert them into the 5 per cent stock or bonds of the new loan, provided the amount so converted shall not in any case exceed the amount of cash subscribed by the applicant to the present issue.

### PIG EXPORTS RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The pigs and pig products (prohibition of export) (Ireland) order, 1918, made by the Food Controller, prohibits, from March 25, the shipment of consignment from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland (1) of live pigs, except under licenses granted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; and (2) bacon, ham or lard except under licenses granted by the Food Control Committee.

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LECTURE  
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces  
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## NEW YORK ALIENS AID LIBERTY LOAN

Hungarians, Italians, Russians, Croats and Chinese Prove Loyalty to America by Strong Support of Bond Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The enthusiasm with which the large numbers of people in this city who are not native Americans are meeting the Liberty bond call is pointed out by the Liberty Loan committee as cause for special congratulation. This is particularly true of the East Side, which has now, by its support for the third Liberty Loan, gone a long distance toward removing any suspicion that it had not been standing firmly behind the United States Government in the prosecution of the war.

The Hungarians have held a special Liberty bond meeting, addressed by Abram I. Elkus, former United States Ambassador to Turkey. Chinese children and women in native costumes marched in a special Chinese Liberty bond parade to the stock exchange, where Chinese orators spoke and the parade sold bonds.

The Italian canvass committee has arranged several large celebrations, and the Russians held a big rally at Cooper Union. Frank Zotti, publisher of the Croatian National Gazette, says that men and women of the Croatian race throughout the United States are making a more general response to this loan than to its predecessors.

## New York Total Grows

Federal District Reports Subscriptions at 10 A. M. \$356,000,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Liberty Loan subscriptions in the New York Federal District, officially totaled \$356,000,000 at 10 a. m. today. This represented a gain of slightly more than \$22,000,000 since the closing figures of Saturday night were issued.

Fifty American soldiers direct from the battle fields in France, who arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday, today started to sell Liberty bonds in New York. The men, six of whom wear French War Crosses for bravery, were picked from all branches of the American trench in France by order of General Pershing.

The soldiers paraded from the Battery to City Hall, where they were reviewed by Mayor Hylan and then started out in their temporary rôle as bond salesmen at the various booths in the city. Twenty-five of them will remain in the second federal reserve district during the final week of the campaign; the others will be sent to Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington and Boston.

One hundred Pollux have also arrived from the trenches to campaign on behalf of the loan. Because German submarine commanders had received special orders to sink them, according to the loan committee, information that they were coming was withheld even from French representatives in this country.

## NEGROES URGED TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Negro citizens of Massachusetts are urged to buy Liberty bonds and to "get loyally behind the Government," by the Rev. Walter D. McClane, chairman of the committee, which has arranged a Liberty Loan rally for the Cambridge Armory tonight. After telling of the way in which the Negro population had been somewhat uninterested in the war at first, Mr. McClane says:

"As the war has gone on the thought of most of the colored people has not changed concerning their right to demand and to expect a fair deal at the hands of the majority. But there also comes the overpowering thought that the nation is now in need. This is the one time for her citizens to serve with the very best spirit and finest type of service; hence there is the call sounded for all colored citizens to rise to the need of the hour and get loyally behind the Government and subscribe all they can for the third Liberty Loan. To that end a Liberty bond rally will be held in the Cambridge Armory tonight, at which Mayor Edward Quinn will preside. The invited speakers are Governor McCall, Channing H. Cox, speaker of the House, William H. Lewis, Clement G. Morgan, Charles W. M. Williams and Corp. Harry Anger of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Music will be furnished by the Harvard Radio Band. Come to this meeting and do your bit to back up the manhood of America in its efforts to crush the power of an enemy that recognizes no law save the law of force and gives no quarter. This is your fight, it is my fight and it is every man's fight who loves freedom and justice and fair play."

## FRENCH LAUNCH SHIP UNDER ENEMY GUNS

PARIS, France (Monday)—The largest freighter in the French merchant marine service, launched at Dunkirk on Saturday, is now safe in a French port remote from the light zone. It is 450 feet long and is of 19,000 tons displacement.

The Germans, aware of the location of the shipyard, tried in every way to interfere with the work and destroy the yard and ship. Long-range guns bombarded the vicinity, air raiding Gothas dropped bombs there and twice flotillas of torpedo boats attempted quick bombardment raids, but the work was pushed to the limit and the launching, which was expected only in the middle of May, was advanced three weeks.

On the night preceding the launch-

ing the Germans tried to bombard the shipyard with Gothas, but were beaten off. The enemy then sowed mine fields along the course which they knew the freighter would travel but the mines were picked up the next day. The Ministry of Marine considers it a great feat to build and launch a great ship within seven miles of the actual fighting front.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE IS OVER THE TOP

(Continued from page one)

ton, Madison, Centerbrook, Ivoryton, Eastford.

In New Hampshire—Dover, Colebrook, Danville, Atkinson, Bath. In Vermont—Concord, Bolton, Rutland (town), Poultney, Pittsford, Essex, Underhill.

In Rhode Island—Exeter, West Greenwich, Coventry.

Liberty Loan meetings scheduled for today are:

Salem, Ames Hall, 6:30 p. m.—Grafton D. Cushing, Lieutenant O. B. Jones.

Wrentham, Town Hall, 8 p. m.—Sergeant Pheny.

Cambridge, First Congregational Church, Harvard Square, 6:30 p. m.—Lieut. R. R. Murray and George B. Glidden.

Concord, State Armory, 8 p. m.—Corporal Auger.

Lawrence mass meeting, 8 p. m.—L. D. Gibbs.

Boston, Convention Hall, 6:30 p. m.—Capt. F. G. Elliott, City Club, 1 p. m.—Capt. F. G. Elliott, Filene's store, 2:30 p. m.—W. T. A. Fitzgerald.

Concord, State Armory—Captain Louis Keene.

## Friday Total Disappointing

Treasury Department Statement Gives Subscriptions Under \$200,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Subscriptions received last Friday, Liberty Day, were estimated today at less than \$200,000,000, and the Treasury in a statement described this figure as disappointing.

"It had been expected," said the statement, "that a much larger amount than this had been subscribed." A few new reports today raised the total of the loan at the opening of the last week in the campaign to \$225,943,450.

Reports from committees today described an enthusiastic opening of the final round-up. Special efforts were under way everywhere to raise the number of individual subscribers from 9,500,000, the present roll of bond buyers to 20,000,000, the number asked by Secretary McAdoo.

## Service Flag Dedicated

REVERE, Mass.—This city dedicated a service flag Sunday in the presence of 10,000 people. A Liberty Loan parade preceded the principal event, drawing up at the City Hall on Pleasant Street, where the exercises took place. Mayor Alfred S. Hall, Joshua Harron, chairman of the Liberty Loan committee of Revere, W. B. Glidden, and former Mayor Arthur B. Curtis, were the speakers. Miss Florence G. Chisholm paid tribute to the service flag, which bears 860 stars.

## Liberty Barracks Results

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Among the attractions at Liberty Barracks, on the Boston Common tomorrow morning, will be a miniature representation of the battleship Pennsylvania, scheduled to be on exhibition at 10 o'clock.

The total subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan, as reported at the Liberty Barracks this morning, were \$273,500 from 31,005 subscribers.

Ten American officers who have returned from overseas to the United States for the purpose of speaking for the Liberty Loan will arrive in Boston from New York today. Arrangements for their appearance at rallies throughout the New England district will be announced on Tuesday.

## MR. SCHWAB PLEASED WITH CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charles M. Schwab returned to Washington today "very much pleased" with conditions in the three big government ship yards at Newark Bay, N. J., and Hog Island and Bristol, Pa., where he spent last week on an inspection trip. "There are some things that need adjustment," he said, "but I was much encouraged by the progress of the work."

## AUTO CASE CONTINUED

BOSTON, Mass.—Because of the continued inability of one of the witnesses to the alleged reckless driving of George J. Long to appear in court, the case charging Mr. Long with driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor was continued in the Dorchester court today until May 13. This is the second continuance of the case.

## BAR ADMISSION INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme court today named a committee to investigate the admittance to the bar of Albert Herschel de Propper, a Massachusetts attorney. This action was taken on the motion of Attorney-General Gregory, who charged that admittance had been obtained on misrepresentation and that de Propper had been "sharred from practice in Illinois and Georgia."

## SENATORSHIP DECLINED

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Judge W. W. Graves today declined the appointment as United States Senator, to succeed William J. Stone, tendered to him Friday by Governor Gardner. At present he is chief justice of the Missouri Supreme Court.

## RUSSIA TO DISARM GERMAN SOLDIERS

Disarming of Ukrainian Troops Who Invade Russian Territory Also Ordered

MOSCOW, Russia (April 23)—(Via Vladivostok) — (By the Associated Press)—The council of commissaries has ordered the disarming of German and Ukrainian troops who invade Russian territory. This action has been taken in accordance with a declaration of the Rada, which was confirmed by the Germans, that the military operations in the Ukraine must not be extended beyond the Ukrainian border.

In compliance with Germany's demand regarding war prisoners, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, has ordered that prisoners shall be disarmed and held in accordance with international convention, and also that they shall not be allowed to carry on revolutionary propaganda.

The Kiev Rada has informed Rumania and the Central Powers that the Ukraine does not recognize Rumania's annexation of Bessarabia.

MOSCOW, Russia (April 20)—By the Associated Press)—A congress of war prisoners, representing all nationalities of the Central Empires, has been in session here for the last few days. There are several hundred members, all internationalists, whose aim is "preparation for a social revolution in Western Europe and the establishment of a Soviet Republic."

No reply has been made to the German Government's demands, sent by wireless to the Foreign Minister, Mr. Tschirch, concerning the status of war prisoners. The German note said information had been received that war prisoners in Siberia were forming revolutionary committees and stripping their officers of rank, that prisoners' committees at Omsk had decided to seize the Trans-Siberian railway station to prevent the return of prisoners to Germany, and that similar measures would be undertaken by the Congress of War Prisoners at Moscow.

Germany urgently demanded the disarming of the Omsk prisoners, the placing of Russian troops in charge of the camp, the segregation of Germans and Austrians, measures to insure the free return of prisoners from Siberia, and action by the Russian Government to prevent the meeting of the Moscow Congress. The arrest of the prisoners' committees and an immediate report also were demanded.

Germany is negotiating separately with the governments of the Caucasus and the Crimea without the sanction or official knowledge of the Soviet Government. The Swedish representative at Tiflis was asked by the Germans whom the anti-Soviet Government in the Caucasus represented and what its flag was. The Germans also requested the Crimean Government to describe its flag and observe the rules governing their use in order to avoid the destruction of its ships.

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## Peace Treaty Denounced

LONDON, England (Monday)—The newest Russian Government in Petrograd, according to the Aftonbladet of Copenhagen, says an exchange telegraph dispatch, has denounced the Brest-Litovsk treaty with Germany. It calls for a new treaty with Estonia under Russian rule.

## Von Mirbach's Credentials

PETROGRAD, Russia (April 24)—General Count von Mirbach, the newly appointed German Ambassador to Russia, presented his credentials to the Bolshevik Government at Moscow today. Simultaneously the German Government issued a denial of the recent Russian accusations that Germany had broken the Brest-Litovsk peace agreement by the continued advance of German troops into the Crimea.

## Confirmation Lacking

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials at the Russian Embassy say they have received no confirmation of reports that a counter-revolution has taken place in Russia.

## Exchange of Prisoners Asked

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Germany has demanded of Russia an exchange of prisoners and has threatened to take Petrograd unless the Russian Government agrees to the terms advanced. The German Government, the State Department's dispatches said, is sending to Russia a commission of 115 members to present the German demands, which call for the immediate release of all German prisoners who are in good condition; that those who are not shall remain in Russia under the care of neutral physicians, and state that the Germans will release only those Russian prisoners who are incapacitated.

## Red Guards Seek Armistice

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Finnish Red Guard leaders, headed by their Premier, at noon on Sunday asked the White Guards, or government troops, for an armistice, according to an official announcement made at Vasa and transmitted by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The White Guards refused; the Germans and White Guards, it is added, are closing in on Viborg on three sides.

## FOREIGN RAILROAD OFFICES CLOSED

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
ATLANTA, Ga.—An order of C. H. Markham, regional director of railroads for the southeastern district, closes all foreign railroad offices in Atlanta, including 35 off-line offices,

or offices of railroads that do not pass through Atlanta. These off-line offices employed 114 persons. They included representatives of the following roads: Southern Pacific; Atchafalaya; Topeka and Santa Fe; Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Mobile & Ohio; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Monon; Big Four; Georgia Southern & Florida; Macon & Birmingham; Macon, Dublin & Savannah; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Illinois Central; Frisco; A. & V. V. S. & P.; Cotton Belt-St. L. & S. W.; Texas & Pacific; Denver & Rio Grande; Pennsylvania; Norfolk & Western; Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio; Merchants & Miners Transportation Company; Cumberland Gap Dispatch; Clyde Steamship Company; Old Dominion Steamship Company; Tennessee Central, Atlantic Coast Line; Charleston & Western Carolina; Missouri Pacific; Baltimore & Ohio; Canadian Pacific; Georgia & Florida; Philadelphia & Reading.

## FRESH JAPANESE DEMANDS ON CHINA

Shanghai Gazette Accuses Government of Turning the Country Over to Japanese Control

SHANGHAI, China (By the Associated Press)—The first issue of the Shanghai Gazette, which has made its appearance under the editorship of Eugene Chen, states that the Chinese Government has agreed to new demands made by Japan which are of such a nature that the country has virtually been turned over to the Japanese. The Gazette asserts that it has been informed by a high official at Peking that the Japanese demands are far more serious than those in group V of the famous 21 demands made by Japan in 1915.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the utmost secrecy is being observed," says the Gazette, "it may be stated safely that the following is not far from the true terms of the agreement: 'Chinese expeditionary forces sent to Siberia shall be commanded by a Japanese.'"

"Chinese police shall be organized by Japanese officials." "Japan shall control all of China's arsenals and dock yards."

"Japan shall have the privilege of working mines in all parts of China." "Special privileges shall be granted to Japan in outer and inner Mongolia and the whole of Manchuria."

"Other articles include provisions for financial control and educational assistance."

A dispatch filed in Peking on April 4 said that it was reported there that Japan had submitted a new series of demands to China, including complete control of China's finances, the purchase of 50 per cent of China's ammunition in Japan, operation of Chinese iron mines and dock yards under Japanese control, and recognition of special Japanese interests in Mongolia as in Manchuria.

Eugene Chen, an Anglicized Chinaman formerly was editor of the Peking Gazette, in which he carried on a campaign against Japanese influence in China, denouncing the Chinese Government on the ground that it was yielding to Japanese influence and "selling out China." A year ago he was arrested in Peking after his paper had published an article to the effect that the Premier had been carrying on secret negotiations with the Japanese for a loan.

## MANY WOMEN SEEK WAR WORK TRAINING

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Since October, when 10,000 women asked to be trained for war work, the number has increased greatly, and patriotic effort along all lines is growing rapidly in scope, according to reports submitted at the board meeting of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense. Classes in motor mechanics, "four-minute" speaking, radio, telegraph, wire telegraphy, stenography, library, public relations, clerical work and English and French have been established at Tulane University, Newcomb College, Young Women's Christian Association, Spencer's Business College and Sibia's Business College. The report of the chairman on existing social agencies, covering 25 institutions, showed that they are not suffering because of the war.

## NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senate and House referees agreed today on the bill to expedite naturalization of aliens in the American military establishment, to protect them in case of capture, and for the naturalization of enemy aliens. An amendment prohibiting naturalization of Germans while German law permits them to retain German citizenship although foregoing allegiance was eliminated from the bill.

## ASSOCIATION URGES REFORMS IN PRISONS

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Prison Reform Association, in annual session here, instructed its legislative committee to ask the General Assembly to appoint a special committee to consider a law embodying various reforms proposed in the address of President F. B. Shields. They include legislation to set aside a percentage of convicts' earnings for support of dependents, creation of a small fund for the convict at the end of his term, financing facilities for education of jail and penitentiary prisoners, abolition of capital punishment, provision for punishment of jailers inflicting corporal punishment on prisoners, ap-

## MR. BURKE GETS HEARING

BOSTON, Mass.—A hearing on the suspension of James H. Burke from his position as master of the House of Correction, by David B. Shaw, penal institutions commissioner, April 18, was held before the commission today. The main point disputed was that of the continuance of wages for a per diem worker who had failed to work for about two months. The attorney for Mr. Burke claimed that such a practice is justified.

## SUPREME COURT RECESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court announced today that arguments for the term would close Friday, and that next Monday the court would recess two weeks for the preparation of opinions. Another recess for two weeks will be taken May 2. Opinions will be rendered on June 3 and June 10, the last for the term.

## SENATE CRITICIZES AIRCRAFT DELAYS

Senator Brandegee Brings Up Subject of Gutzon Borglum's Report and Declares Military Committee Should Start Inquiry

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Severe criticism of delays in the aircraft production were made in the Senate today in connection with discussion of the aircraft report made to the President by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor. Senator Brandegee, who brought up the subject, referred to newspaper publication of what purported to be the sculptor's report and said that the whole subject should be investigated by the Senate Military Committee.

Mr. Borglum's report, as outlined in the newspaper publication, was critical of Maj.-Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief of the Signal Corps, and others. Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska, and Thomas of Colorado, Democratic members of the Military Committee, said the entire situation had been gone over with Mr. Borglum and that the sculptor had little new unpublished information. The committee, Senator Thomas said, had declined to call Mr. Borglum before it because he was "not entirely a disinterested witness," as he was reported to have connections with an aeronautical association which was a potential aircraft manufacturer.

Senator Brandegee said that Mr. Borglum, although given a letter by President Wilson authorizing him to secure aviation information from the War Department, had been "very much obstructed" by army officials.

Declaring it appeared the "private" report of Mr. Borglum to the President apparently had been "pocketed," Senator Brandegee said it should not be "squashed and camouflaged and kept in the dark."

Senator Phelan of California, Democrat, asked if Mr. Borglum had any peculiar qualifications to judge aircraft.

"I don't know," Senator Brandegee retorted. "The President selected him, and therefore I think he didn't have any such qualifications."

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Republican, said the \$640,000,000 appropriation for aircraft had been spent and \$400,000,000 was requested, and said the people demand to know "just what we have got."

## PLOT TO PUT BOMBS ON SHIPS CHARGED

(Continued from page one)  
Serbia and other outraged nations, and that Ireland could not, therefore, be expected to fight for Great Britain. She strongly urged her hearers to bring all possible influence to bear upon the Government at Washington to intervene in the Irish crisis, and said that, if conscription were enforced, the United States would be a party to the crime.

## Masses Contributor Paroled

John S. Reed, Back From Russia, Arraigned and Pleads Not Guilty  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—John S. Reed, who was named as co-defendant in the indictment under which Max Eastman, former editor of the Socialist magazine, The Masses, and three associates were tried for violation of the Espionage Act here last week, was arraigned in federal court today, pleaded not guilty and was paroled in custody of his counsel to procure \$2000 bail.

The jury which heard testimony against Eastman and the other three defendants reported on Saturday inability to reach a verdict. Reed, who arrived on a Norwegian steamship yesterday after a stay of several months in Russia, where he was proposed as Bolshevik Ambassador to the United States, will appear for trial when Eastman and those tried with him in the first hearing are retried in June.

## Railway President Arrested

NEW ORLEANS, La.—William Edmonson, president of the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company, and a naturalized citizen of German birth, is under arrest on a charge of violation of the Espionage Act. Mr. Edmonson is reputed to be many times a millionaire. He founded the American Steel & Wire Company.

## ASSOCIATION URGES REFORMS IN PRISONS

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NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Prison Reform Association, in annual session here, instructed its legislative committee to ask the General Assembly to appoint a special committee to consider a law embodying various reforms proposed in the address of President F. B. Shields. They include legislation to set aside a percentage of convicts' earnings for support of dependents, creation of a small fund for the convict at the end of his term, financing facilities for education of jail and penitentiary prisoners, abolition of capital punishment, provision for punishment of jailers inflicting corporal punishment on prisoners, ap-

## PROPOSAL FOR A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DELINQUENT BOYS AND GIRLS, AND EXTENSION OF FACILITIES AT THE ASYLUMS AT JACKSON AND PINEVILLE. A MEMBER WAS INSTRUCTED TO SEEK SUPPORT OF THE LOUISIANA BAR ASSOCIATION FOR THESE MEASURES.

## THE TIMES AND AMERICAN HELP

Criticism of Western Republic Is Called Unjust, but Quick Action Is Now Expected

LONDON, England (Monday)—"There has been noticeable late," says an editorial in The Times, "a tendency to question the value of American assistance in the great struggle, or at least its arrival in time to prove of real value before the crisis of the present tussle is past."

"This was, perhaps, only to be expected as the inevitable reflux of the first tide of optimism with which America's entry into the war was greeted and the extravagant expectations of its early effect, which were then built up on that event."

"Since the last have failed to materialize, their builders have hastened to cast the blame on America rather than confess their unwarranted assumptions, and, swinging over to the other extreme, now seek to minimize rather than render justice to undeniable American achievements. Early assurances that our American allies would make their presence felt in the air are also recalled, and we are asked to compare these fond hopes with the unsatisfactory fulfillment of American promises in this regard."

"Reminders will not be without their value if they increase our determination to put forth every ounce of effort of which we are capable and if they convince each of the Allies that the surest way to win the war is to do all they can toward winning it themselves, leaving nothing which can be done individually to be done by others, and, above all, by refraining from hampering the labors of our friends by unhelpful criticism. We have grumbled sufficiently at our own achievements to realize that the path of war preparation in the United States must be obstructed with at least as many difficulties as our own has been and still is."

"If we have been dissatisfied with our own rate of progress we may be very sure that our American friends have been equally dissatisfied with theirs, and that, true to their national character, they have been even less sparing in criticism. Since we have had to deplore bitterly our own unpreparedness for the struggle which was forced upon us, we cannot refuse to recognize that America was even less prepared than ourselves to admit, though she has been quicker than we to acknowledge, that performance cannot be made to jump simultaneously with its project."

"The suggestion that America has failed to fulfill her promises up to the bill cannot fail to arouse her. She feels now that she must do more than justify them and we may rest assured that she will not only do so, but will do so at a much earlier date than any one has seriously expected."

## BID FOR NEGRO LABOR IS CHECKED

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
JACKSON, Miss.—Mayor Scott of this city has ordered the police to suppress the distribution here of a newspaper, published elsewhere, and for time freely circulated among the Negroes, now hard to land, which attempts to attract Negro migration from this State. The slogan is "Free homes, free coal, and more money in a day's work than in a week at ordinary labor."

## DIRECTORS NAMED OF WAR FINANCE BANK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has appointed as directors of the new \$500,000,000 War Finance Corporation, William P. G. Harding of Alabama, Allen B. Forbes of New York, Eugene Meyer Jr. of New York, and Angus W. McLean of North Carolina.

## BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—A board of advisory engineers is to be employed by the Public Belt Commission to make a preliminary investigation to ascertain the feasibility of constructing a bridge over or a tunnel under the Mississippi River at New Orleans. The engineers would determine the best type of structure and its site.

## SUFFRAGE BILL REJECTED

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—After a long debate the first Chamber of Parliament has rejected a bill calling for woman suffrage. The vote was 62 to 36.

## PLUMBING

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New Installations and Repairs Solicited  
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## AMENDMENT LOST TO OVERMAN BILL

Senate Rejects Proposal to Except Government Printing Office From President's Reorganizing Power, by 44 to 28

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration forces apparently remained in control in the Senate today in the controversy over the Overman Bill.

In beginning to vote on amendments the Senate rejected, 44 to 28, an amendment by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, proposing to except the government printing office from the President's powers to reorganize government departments.

The Gallinger amendment was offered for Senator Smoot of Utah, Republican, who was absent.

Senator Harding of Ohio, speaking today against the bill, declared that if the Senate was to accept an "Executive Mandate," and refuse every suggestion of an amendment to the bill, Congress might as well delegate its taxing power to the Executive Department and go home. Opposition to the bill, he declared, could not be blamed on partisan motives. Were he inspired by partisan design, he declared, he would urge speedy passage of the bill and then would insist upon the Administration's enforcing it.

## Other Amendments Lost

Victory for President Is by Aid of Republican Forecast  
SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration forces in the Senate scored an important victory on Saturday when all attempts to curtail the scope of the Overman bill, which gives the President power to coordinate and consolidate the executive departments, were voted down by a combination of Democrats and Republicans, who believe that blanket powers ought to be bestowed on the President. By a vote of 41 to 37, the Hoke Smith amendment, exempting from the operation of the bill the Federal Reserve Board, was defeated. A few minutes later another amendment by Senator Hoke Smith, proposing to exclude from the scope of the bill the Interstate Commerce Commission, was defeated by a vote of 42 to 35.

## THE VOTE IN THE SENATE IS RE- GARDED AS A SWEEPING VICTORY FOR THE PRESIDENT, AND AT THE SAME TIME AN INDICATION THAT CONGRESS INTENDS TO BACK HIM TO THE LIMIT IN THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. IT IS REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT THAT BOTH AMENDMENTS WOULD HAVE BEEN CARRIED AND THE SCOPE OF THE BILL MATERIALLY LIMITED HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE SUPPORT OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

## KAISER'S MANIFESTO TO VON HERTLING

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Kaiser, according to a Berlin dispatch, has addressed the following manifesto to Count von Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor:

"The Reichstag report for 1917 shows the splendid state of our money market,



## ENGINEERS OF CAMP DEVENS INSPECTED

Sunday Visitors at Ayer Cantonment See Various Organizations on Parade Field With All Their Personal Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—An inspection of all the engineer organizations of the division was an unexpected feature of Sunday here, visitors having the opportunity of seeing the men on the parade field with all their personal equipment in addition to regimental outfits. Col. Lytle Brown of the chief engineer's office in Washington, D. C., was the inspecting officer, and the first organization to march to the field was the three hundred and first engineers, followed by the Rhode Island unit in charge of Maj. J. Edward Cassidy.

Later there was an inspection of the four hundred and fifth depot engineers, the twenty-ninth engineers, the thirty-third and the six hundred and second engineer regiment. Colonel Brown will make a report of his visit here to the Washington authorities. Another Sunday afternoon was the arrival of drafted men from division 13, Boston, Mass., two days late. The contingent included 45 white men and 10 Negroes, the latter being assigned to the twenty-sixth and twenty-ninth companies of the depot brigade.

Approximately 2128 men from various parts of Massachusetts are expected to arrive in camp during today, and with their arrival, a total of 5180 men from Massachusetts will have answered the call in the present quota. On Tuesday, the Maine and Vermont draftees will arrive, and officers from the camp will be sent to escort them. One officer and two noncommissioned officers have been assigned to go to Portland, Me., to accompany a number of drafted men. Ft. Slocum, N. Y., Maj. Rupert A. Dunford of Utah, a Spanish War veteran, and a graduate of West Point Military Academy, has been named as cantonment adjutant, a permanent office just created. He is a regular army officer with 13 years of experience, and is a graduate of the Army Signal School. He was formerly attached to a Utah cavalry unit, and has seen considerable service in the Canal Zone. It is believed he will have a large staff to assist in carrying on his administrative work.

Maj. Cecil Stewart has received an honorable discharge. He was identified with the artillery brigade and was recalled to service from retirement at the beginning of the war.

Another vast crowd of visitors was in evidence here on Sunday, and it is estimated that the spectators numbered well up into the thousands. There were numerous band concerts, a baseball game, and other features of entertainment. Among the visitors was Maj. C. P. George, adjutant of the fifty-first artillery brigade and who has just returned from France, who called upon Col. J. S. Preston of the three hundred and third infantry regiment, and also upon Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges.

Northeastern Department  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Battalion Sergeant Leo A. Spillane of the war risk insurance department of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., addressed the drafted men of Malden, Mass., on Sunday afternoon in the Malden Court House, explaining the benefits of insurance, allotments, and allowances to a large gathering. He also answered questions pertaining to insurance. Another speaker was Judge Charles M. Bruce, who talked to the men on discipline in camp and when on leave. George L. Richards, representing the Malden War Commission, described the work of the Daughters of the Nation, and told how the organization will help by supplying sweaters and other necessities, whether the men are in a training camp in the United States or overseas.

Capt. Foster Velteneimer of the Signal Corps has forwarded to Washington 21 applications from men desiring to serve in the capacities of field clerks in France. Twelve practical mechanical draftsmen and three freeland sketchers are also needed for foreign service in civilian capacity. Many of the men making application have been identified with large commercial enterprises.

Medford Men Leave  
MEDFORD, Mass.—Forty-seven men constitute the quota leaving today for Camp Devens. Ayer, Mass., in charge of Daniel E. McGrath. A call for 11 more men to be sent to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., expected about May 1. Three more will be trained in Boston for special military service.

Wireless Course Offered  
BOSTON, Mass.—Opportunity for 150 men subject to military service, and to others already enlisted or eligible for naval branches, to take up the study of wireless telegraphy is offered at the naval militia armory, Mechanics Building, the school being maintained by the Government with instruction free. Actual practice in the Morse code is given, and application should be made in person at the radio inspector's office, seventh floor, Custom House.

Camp Community Service  
BOSTON, Mass.—A report of its work during the past six months has been issued by the Boston War Camp Community Service, and interesting descriptions are given of various activities maintained for sailors and soldiers stationed in and about Boston. These include the United Service Club on Boylston Street, an information booth at the North Station, and other organizations maintained at Cam-

bridge, Hingham, and Weymouth. The second edition of joy books, containing information of interest to enlisted men is now being published, the first edition of 15,000 books having been exhausted. Through the bureau, the hospitality of private citizens has been obtained for 5751 men who received dinners, automobile drives, theater parties, and other entertainment.

## GARDEN WORK OF CHILDREN PRAISED

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer Says Movement Is of Value Educationally as Well as From Food Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—"Collectively the children's gardens conducted by the school department last year proved their usefulness both as patriotic efforts on the side of food production and as worth while educational projects for the training of children in habits of industry and constructive thinking along productive lines," said Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, today, prefacing his statements concerning the garden work for the present year.

"We hope to enroll 45 of our elementary districts with 15,000 home gardens and at least 30 acres of park gardens with 4000 school children assigned thereto," he went on. At least 50 gardening instructors will be required from among the teachers, he said. Last year but 37 school districts participated in the work, there were 10,000 home gardens and 3000 park gardens and 12 school gardens. These gave an estimated production of \$30,000 at a cost to the School Department of less than \$5000. That production is expected to be greatly increased this year both by reason of the greater number of gardens and children participating and by the improvement gained from the experience of last year.

"The school-supervised home gardening has been very favorably commented upon by both teachers and parents, and has proved productive as well as instructive," Dr. Dyer continued. "It has proved its value as an effective means of teaching the rights of private property to children who too prone to disregard these rights."

Many favorable comparisons have been made between the gardening work of the children and the adults in Franklin Park. Dr. Dyer said, and stated that the agriculturalist in charge of all the park gardens is well pleased with the children's work and considers their chances of a good harvest practically as good as those of the adult plot holders.

Beginning next September the West Endbury High School is to give an agricultural course under state supervision.

## ENEMY TRADING LIST MADE MORE COMPLETE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Trade Board has issued the following statement:

A new edition of the Enemy Trading List, revised to March 15, 1918, has just been published by the War Trade Board, combining and bringing down to date all previously published lists, supplements and announcements of persons and associations with whom it is illegal to trade. It covers, for the first time, the European countries and other countries for which no American list had previously been issued, earlier American lists having applied only to the countries of South and Central America.

The list contains some 5000 names, but the listing of a partnership is to be understood as the listing of all the partners individually, and the listing of one member of a partnership is to be understood as the equivalent of listing the partnership and each of the other members. The list is not complete, the board having listed only individuals and associations concerning whom it had adequate information to justify this procedure. A warning is therefore given against trading with persons, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that they are conducting or taking part, directly or indirectly, in trade with enemies or allies of enemies.

## M. TARDIEU SPEAKS ON MEN AND MUNITIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, declared in a Liberty Loan address here Sunday night that the Frenchmen of America "are fulfilling their duty and paying off a debt by buying bonds."

"The first twenty American divisions landed in France will find there, ready for them, all the artillery of various calibers which they want. The following divisions will carry over guns and ammunition manufactured in this country. This manufacturing, already started, will grow fully effective in due time.

"At this very moment, the last tests of the Liberty motor will soon be over. The Liberty motor ranks among the five best motors in existence for bombing or exploration airplanes. Before the autumn, thousands and thousands of motors of this type will be used in Europe."

## HOUSING PROBLEM STUDIED IN BOSTON

Great Influx of War Workers in Greater City Presents Situation Calling for Immediate Attention of Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—As in other cities where there has been a big increase in shipbuilding and other lines of manufacture by reason of the war, the problem of housing workers here has become of pressing importance. Consequently, an announcement by the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee that it believes Boston will get \$2,500,000 from the Federal Government for this purpose, has been received with special interest.

Reference is made in the statement to the increase in the working force at the Fore River yard at Quincy from 3000 to 14,000, and the large number of workers taken on at the Watertown Arsenal, the Navy Yard, and other places. Various unrelated groups of individuals considered the subject and made demands on Washington, the result being a certain amount of confusion. In addition, it was found that none of the \$50,000,000 appropriated by Congress for housing purposes could be made available for Boston, as the money was intended only for locations where the emergency fleet was being built, and the vessels under construction here were mostly of the naval type.

The present hope of Boston, according to the statement, lies in the appropriation of \$50,000,000, passed by the House and now before the Senate, and in the prospect of unity of housing control as the result of cooperation on the part of those interested in the subject. There now is an advisory committee empowered to represent the United States Department of Labor, the Public Safety Committee and the Committee on War Efficiency, and in close touch with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which owns the Fore River Yard. There also is a committee of architects, appointed at the request of Mayor Peters, which is making a general study of plans for Greater Boston.

In this week's issue of its publication, Current Affairs, the Boston Chamber of Commerce has a discussion of the situation in Boston, and the need of proper housing as a permanent proposition, not only as a war emergency. Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood of the Women's Municipal League expresses the thought in this, from an article she has contributed: "It is reasonable to expect to gather flies from thistles as a crop of good citizens from a planting of slums."

Charles Harris Whitaker of the American Institute of Architects writes that only by governmental intervention in some form can the evils of bad housing be corrected, and that all governments, except that of the United States, have recognized this. By the courageous and far-sighted program of Great Britain, he says, housing reform has been lifted out of its earlier stage as a negative repression of insanitary and unwholesome conditions conducted in the name of charity or philanthropy, and placed on a positive and constructive basis.

Ralph Adams Cram, chairman of the Boston City Planning Board, writes that "the process of development of industrial civilization" has tended toward an exploitation of labor, and therefore toward the elimination of social considerations, the result being disastrous in the extreme.

## DIFFERENTIAL RATES ABOLITION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The abolition on May 1 of the differential rail and water freight rates between New England and other sections of the United States by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has met with considerable opposition among New England manufacturers and a resolution protesting against the order has been filed with the commission by the New England Transportation Conference.

It is claimed that much of the New England manufacturing business has been developed under the differential enjoyed in that section for the past half a century, and that this rate has enabled business men to meet competition in the south and west on equal terms.

## PLANS ARE MADE FOR CLEAN-UP DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Preparations are now being made by the officials and the members of the New England Clean-Up Campaign Committee for the annual clean-up period of work which is to start on May 5. The campaign is to be prosecuted in Boston this year with unusual activity. The Mayor and the new commissioner of public works and the superintendent of the sanitary

and street cleaning and oiling service, Joseph J. Norion, have promised to do all in their power to make this year's campaign the best the city ever had.

The Public Works Department's ash wagons and many other wagons of the city are to be requisitioned for the prosecution of the work under the direction of the Boston Clean-Up Committee.

The New England committee urges greater efforts this year, saying that greater cleanliness means greater efficiency, and that is needed to win the war. The committee also urges the general planting of "war gardens." The sterling silver cup is again offered to the town or city making the best record this year.

## WAR DEPARTMENT PAYS STATE \$1,317,510

BOSTON, Mass.—John N. Cole, chairman of the Waterways Commission, today received from the War Department in Washington a check for \$1,317,510.10 in payment for 2,508,910 feet of land bordering on the Reserved Channel in South Boston, which the State sold the National Government as the site of the \$20,000,000 embarkation terminal which will be erected there to facilitate the shipment of troops, munitions and supplies to France.

This big check marks the final step in the negotiations which have been under way for several weeks past between Chairman Cole and Major Gov. representing General Goethals, quartermaster-general of the War Department. In view of the long delays which have ordinarily accompanied all cash transactions between the Government and the State since the Civil War, some of them pending as long as forty years, the Waterways Commission feels elated over the speed with which this transaction was put through.

Work on the South Boston terminal is now under way in full swing, and approximately 3,000 men are employed there in preliminary work. One of the features of the terminal, according to Chairman Cole, will be a 2700-foot concrete building, ten stories high, which will be the largest building of its kind in the entire nation. It will be used as a storehouse.

## DELAY OF MAILS IN ALASKA EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The mails in Alaska are being delayed, it is announced here, on account of a shortage of fish, which constitutes the staple food of the dogs which are employed by the post office to carry them. An abundance of fish, according to a report to the Post Office Department, is essential to the prompt delivery across that region, and a necessary supply is not to be had. The mail carrier out from Anchorage, Alaska, writes to the department under the date of March 25, 1918:

"Your letter of Feb. 27, 1918, is at hand, and I notice the late arrivals of mail as indicated in same. The whole trouble is on account of my dogs. I was unable, and still am, to get fish for them, as it is not to be obtained in the country. The dogs I use on this mail are wolf dogs that have been worked on fish all their lives. It is almost impossible to change from a fish diet to cooked feed and work them."

## SOLDIERS TO BE TAUGHT TO SWIM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Swimming is to be taught to soldiers in the training camps this summer as a military requirement, under plans just announced by the commission on training camp activities. Instructors will be at each cantonment. "Ability to swim," said the commission's announcement, "is highly valuable in crossing streams where boats are not available, and when a ship is torpedoed it has been found that the man who can swim is able to keep afloat until rescue boats reach him."

## DISTRIBUTORS OF KINGDOM NEWS HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LINCOLN, Neb.—Federal and State authorities have caused the arrest of members of the International Bible Students Association at Kearney and Brokenbow, where they have been distributing copies of Kingdom News in the night time surreptitiously. The papers are a fierce protest against the suppression of "The Finished Mystery" by the federal authorities. It has not been determined whether the seditious law has been violated. The book has not shown up here in any other form.

## TWO AMERICAN SHIPS COLLIDE

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Two United States ships which left here three days ago for Europe returned here today for repairs necessitated by a collision at sea in which the bow of one of the ships was badly smashed. There were no casualties and those aboard the damaged ships were transferred to other vessels.

## ALLEGED BOLSHEVIST SENTENCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The advice to a prospective United States Army recruit that he was "a fool to put on the uniform" and that "only fools bought Liberty bonds" resulted in Onfrey Marekko, a Russian, said to be of Bolshevik sympathies, being sentenced to two years in the Atlanta penitentiary in federal court today.

BLOCK ISLAND A DRY ZONE  
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—The Navy Department on Saturday placed this island within the "dry" zone. The sale of all intoxicating liquors was prohibited because of a naval base here.

## RETURN REQUIRED FOR PERSONAL TAX

Owners of Property of This Class Must File Valuation List With Boston Board of Assessors on or Before May 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—All owners of personal, tangible property in Boston are required to make a return to the Board of Assessors on the third floor of the City Hall Annex on or before May 15. Citizens are daily making these returns to the assessors as required by law. The amount and value of all personal property, not including stocks, bonds, debts due the taxpayer, cash in bank, annuities and incomes from trade, profession and employment, on April 1 of the present year, are required under the law to be disclosed to the assessors for the purpose of levying, in addition to the poll tax, the personal property tax. The assessors have caused to be displayed conspicuously all over the city large posters, calling attention of the citizens to the fact that they must make their personal property return to the city on or before May 15.

The intangible property, such as stocks, bonds, debts due the taxpayer, cash in bank, annuities and income from trade, profession and employment, is all returnable at the State House under the popular name of "income tax." Prior to last year the property owner declared to the assessors in Boston his holdings of intangible as well as personal, or tangible, property. The returns to the assessors are confidential.

Personal property, or personal estate, embraces the following different items, to be reported with estimated value of each to the assessors: Cash on hand, not including checks, drafts or money in bank, on April 1 of this year.

Goods, wares, merchandise or other stock in trade, materials or supplies, including all such in any warehouse, storehouse or other place within the Commonwealth, or put out upon lease or contract of sale at the fair cash price thereof, without deduction for debts due for same or any liabilities whatever.

Machinery owned by the taxpayer making this return or operated on lease or royalty; implements of trade or business; furniture or fittings used in any place of business, trade, amusement or entertainment, at the full and fair cash value.

Office or professional libraries, implements or apparatus; tools of a mechanic exceeding \$500 in value; vessels, or part interest in vessels, including sailing boats, rowing boats, canoes or power boats, with their furnishings, stores and appurtenances at their fair cash value.

Mules, horses and neat cattle not less than one year old, and swine and sheep not less than six months old; domestic fowls exceeding \$15 in value, and fish hatched or kept in confinement.

Automobiles, motor trucks, motor cycles or flying machines, giving make, year, horsepower and cylinder; vehicles not self-propelled, harness, robes, blankets, garage and stable equipment.

Household furniture anywhere within the Commonwealth exceeding \$1000 in value, including library, pictures, statuary, pianos, silver and plate; timber after severance from the soil; cordwood or other forest product in Boston; watches, jewelry, precious stones and all other personal property not specially exempt.

## ANOTHER MOONEY TRIAL DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—At a mass meeting on Boston Common Sunday afternoon, resolutions were adopted asking the Governor of California to grant a new trial to Thomas J. Mooney, convicted by the court in San Francisco of complicity in bomb explosions there in 1916, and to his co-defendant, Warren K. Billings.

The meeting was to have been addressed by Mrs. Rena Mooney, who has been tried and acquitted on one indictment. It was explained that she was detained in San Francisco. Those who spoke included Edward Nolan, one of the defendants who has not been tried; Harry Weinberger of New York, who has acted as counsel for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman; Edward F. McGrady, former president of the Boston Central Labor Union; and the Rev. George Grover Mills, president of the Fabian Society of Boston.

Mr. McGrady said that "if Thomas Mooney pays the penalty of his loyalty to the workers, the American people will rise in their might, and we will take such action in this country as we expect our boys across the water to take in downing autocracy."

## WAGE INCREASE OFFERED

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A wage increase of 12 1/2 per cent, effective June 3 for a period of six months, was announced today by the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association in notices posted at the mills. The operators had asked for a 25 per cent advance and a meeting of the textile council was called for tonight to consider whether the 12 1/2 per cent would be accepted.

## TYPÖGRAPHICAL UNION

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Typographical Union 13 nominated officers Sunday for the annual election, to be held on May 22. The nominees are: For president, Edward M. Martin, S. J. McBride, James J. O'Connor, T. D. O'Hara, M. A. Adler, John Wickens, T. F. Kane, W. E. White, W. C. Trump and T. P. Curtin, vice-president, M. A. Adler, T. M. Nolan, Wallace Groves,

W. H. McIntyre, W. C. Trump and Fred Harwood; treasurer, Malcolm A. Knock, John F. Wilber and Fred W. Thorpe; secretary, John O. Battis, James A. Godkin and Thomas F. Kelley; assistant secretary, Thomas C. Stephenson and Thomas F. Kelley; sergeant-at-arms, Henry Abbott and Allan Hovey; trustee, George J. Gray and William H. Henry; auditors, F. W. Thorpe, Henry Sterling, Thomas F. Kelley, Herman Pearson and William C. Trump.

## MORE UNIFORMED MEN ARE ROUNDED UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Continuing his campaign of rounding up men who are wearing the uniform without authority, Capt. Ralph C. Harrison of the provost guard, acting under orders received from Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., investigated enlisted men in Boston and vicinity on Sunday, and at intermittent periods soldiers were halted and questioned, and if they could not present proper credentials they were sent to the South Armory and detained.

In all, about 30 men were held, two of whom were wearing uniforms to which they were not entitled. Others were absent from camp without leave, and were sent back accompanied by a guard. Captain Harrison, by following up this plan, expects to clean up all deserters, soldiers without passes, and others impersonating officers.

## LINER ESCAPES A SUBMARINE ATTACK

AN ATLANTIC PORT—A large French liner which arrived here today was unsuccessfully attacked by a submarine when two days out from a French port.

The torpedo passed astern and the merchantman gave battle. Cruisers conveying the liner joined in the fight and the U-boat fled with several of the warships in pursuit.

Whether the submarine was sunk was not known by any of the 285 passengers aboard the merchantman. The attack took place while the passengers were dining in the evening.

## STEPHEN LAUZANNE SPEAKS

BOSTON, Mass.—France will fight to the last man and then the women will take their places, before they will submit to servitude, said Stephen Lauzanne, editor of a Paris newspaper, at the St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday. M. Lauzanne has been sent here by his Government on the special French mission and in speaking of the welcome France has given United States in this war said, "France is glad to welcome the United States into the war for we have the same love of liberty, the same spirit of democracy and the same colors in our flags. We are not fighting for money or for territory or power, but we are fighting for an ideal, the ideal of liberty, justice, humanity and civilization."

## LETTER CARRIERS CONVENTION

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual convention of the Massachusetts Letter Carriers Association will be held in Fitchburg, Sunday, June 23, according to a decision by the executive board in Boston Sunday afternoon. Efforts will be made to have the entire congressional delegation and Senators Lodge and Weeks attend. A special effort will be made to obtain the presence of Congressman Madden of Illinois, sponsor of the salary legislation that passed the House on March 26. National officers of the organization will also be invited.

## STUDENTS NOT TO EAT WHEAT

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Foods containing wheat or whole wheat will be abolished from the menus at Mount Holyoke College, it was announced today, following a meet of the students and faculty, in which a pledge was taken to give up the use of wheat.

## AUTO DRIVER ARRESTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—William J. Squires of 66 Pynchon Street, was arrested by the Westfield police Sunday night, charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. It is claimed that Squires was driving along the wrong side of the road when he struck another machine.

## BOSTON WORK-HORSE PARADE

BOSTON, Mass.—Exhibitors are notified that entries for the work-horse parade, to be held May 30, close on May 1. Entry blanks may be procured at 15 Beacon Street. There will be three classes for army horses, namely for horses suitable for heavy artillery, light artillery and cavalry. These classes are open to all horses, in or out of the army. The judges will be two officers, from Camp Devens, well known as cavalry officers in the regular army. There will be three prizes in each class.

House-dresses cost more than they did because of the tremendous rise in the price of cotton (ordinary cambric that one used to buy for 5c a yard now costs 29c). Well-made, form-fitted house dresses of good strong attractive cotton cost \$1.95 to \$4.50. The sketch shows a particularly practical style with short sleeves and separate belt, is high-grade percale, at \$3.50.

(Filene's sixth floor—mail orders filled)  
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

## DRIVE IS BEGUN FOR BRITISH DESERTERS

Vice-Consul in Boston Says Men Who Have Left Canada to Escape Draft Will Be Summarily Dealt With at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—All deserters from the British and Canadian armies living in the United States are to be rounded up and returned to military officials in Canada, according to a statement made by John P. Trent, British Vice-Consul in Boston. Within the past few days, several arrests have been made, army officials being assisted by local police authorities, and the deserters sent back to Canada under military escort.

"We are now positively assured," says Mr. Trent, "that the two conscription treaties recently signed between the United States and Great Britain, and the United States and Canada, before they come up before the Senate for final ratification, will contain an additional clause granting reciprocal rights to each party to the treaty to apprehend all deserters from one another's armies who may be hiding in each other's territory. Let me say right here, that by the term deserter, is comprised not only those men who have already been in uniform and seen some army service, but also those who have registered in either country under its compulsory service, and who crossed over the line or sailed overseas and failed to return to the home-land when summoned to the colors."

"We have a most complete list of both classes of deserters from the British Army now prepared for all the New England district, and are ready at any minute to pounce upon several hundred of these men and send them to Canada under guard. It will not be necessary for us to wait for the final ratification of the treaties before taking action along these lines if it appears desirable for us to do so, as both the United States and the British authorities are entirely agreed as to the necessity of cleaning up this menacing deserter question without any further quibbling or delay."

"Neither country is at this time in any mood to tolerate this situation any longer, and deserters from either army are no longer going to be allowed to hide behind the skirts of these brave men, their former comrades, now stemming the tide over there, whom in their puny cowardice, they abandoned. Every single deserter secured will be immediately court-martialed on his return to Canada and sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for a period of from one to 20 years."

"We don't want them in the army," he continued, "they are not fit company for real red-blooded soldiers, and we are going to see that they get their just deserts. We mean business when we get these fellows."

"Of course it still remains open to these men until the moment when we lay hands on them, to surrender themselves voluntarily, and if they do that, it will not go so hard with them, as after a period of disciplinary punishment they will be allowed to return to their units and ultimately proceed overseas."

"We need the men for the fighting units," he added, "if they prove themselves worthy of the place, but if they don't go forward we are absolutely determined to give them everything that is coming to them, and there are about two weeks left in which to choose."

Mr. Trent has supervision in New England over the work of rounding up the deserters, and he is cooperating with the British provost guard in this district and the United States military and civil authorities.

## BOSTON WORK-HORSE PARADE

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Back-to-the-kitchen



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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



## WORK OF AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY

Organization Active in Opposition to German Propaganda—Mr. Roosevelt to Speak at Win-the-War Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States and honorary president of the American Defense Society, is scheduled to speak at a Win-the-War mass meeting, under the auspices of that organization in Carnegie Hall the 7th of May, the anniversary of the Lusitania massacre.

The American Defense Society is an altogether separate organization from the Council of National Defense, and is the only aggressive fighting organization countering German propaganda in this country. At the present time it is conducting an intensive speaking campaign for the suppression of German newspapers. Several surrounding cities and towns have already barred them. This society, realizing what America is up against, and the extent of the German propaganda which is being conducted in this country, is reporting all disloyalty, showing up lying propaganda, endeavoring to build up an unflinching morale, and is fighting the German activities at home as bitterly as they are fought in the first line trenches. It feels that it should have the support of every loyal patriotic citizen.

The American Defense Society has urged Congress to declare that a state of war existed with Austria and Turkey, to expel any disloyal members, to enact a law prohibiting the issuance of new securities except by federal licenses, to enact a law providing for universal military training between the ages of 18 and 21. It has urged that overwhelming forces be sent to France; that alien enemies be interned; also enemy sympathizers whose conduct imperils or impedes the war; that property, whether corporate or individual, owned by enemy non-residents be taken over, and that the publication of newspapers and magazines in the German language during the war be forbidden. This same organization has been actively opposing the continuance of the teaching of German in the schools. Not long ago as a society it sent a request to every member of Congress to use his influence in revoking the national charter of the German-American Alliance, and also wrote to the governor of every state in the Union, asking them to revoke the state charters of that organization. This has occurred in New York.

Among other things which have been accomplished by this body are: the fight against enemy insurance companies which led to their dissolution; the clearance of New York streets of seditious soap box orators; organization of a Loyalty League of American teachers for the purpose of securing more effective ways of teaching patriotism in the public schools. It has formed over 300 citizens' Vigilance Corps throughout the United States, to report and suppress pro-German activities; it maintains a Washington News Bureau and supplies a free weekly feature service to more than 400 newspapers throughout the United States, the articles dealing with phases of the war and revealing pro-German activities in this country. An Information Bureau is also maintained which reports to the various Intelligence Departments of the Government pro-German activities brought to its attention through its Vigilance Corps.

### Gain in Usefulness

New Law Will Help the Council of National Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The foundation on which the Government has built its war structure, the Council of National Defense, is expected to be even more powerful as a constructive instrumentality after the German bill, increasing the executive authority, becomes a law.

Thus far the council has contented itself with the assembling and unification of the material things of the war. The men directing the affairs of the council, as it has been explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, begin to see greater opportunities for usefulness to the nation by paying heed to the national sense that has grown up out of the war, a sense that is preparing the people for great sacrifices to attain what the President has declared must be attained before the war can end.

The officers of the council feel that in the reconstruction period following the war the council can be the center for this work. The council is the chief medium through which the Government gets its information concerning the varied activities of the country, and it is on this fund of information that the President will be able to draw under his increased powers, both for the present emergency and for the maintenance of the country on an even keel during the reconstruction period after the war.

## ITALY'S SHARE IN GREAT CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The American Luncheon Club recently gave a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel in honor of Signor Romeo Gallenga-Stuart, Undersecretary of State for Italy, and M. Henri Franklin Bouillon, president of the Commission des Affaires Extérieures. A number of distinguished persons were present.

Mr. J. B. MacAfee, who was in the

chair, said, in a toast to the guests, that the great number of people of Italian and French birth and descent who were now resident in the United States were more than ever looked upon by the people of English descent in that country as friends, brothers, and allies.

Signor Gallenga-Stuart said that Italy was united to England and America by ideals of liberty, and that the Italian nation had always recognized that, wherever there was human suffering and sorrow, America was there to help. All through the war Italy never doubted that America would be on the side of the Allies, and they now recognized that America was fighting because her ideals and the ideals of the Allies were exactly the same—the safeguarding of civilization and of liberty. Italy was prepared to make the sacrifice in order to free the Irredenta and to help to safeguard civilization for the future. After all the bullying of Germany and the hypocrisy of Austria, Italy was proud that she had sacrificed so much in the cause of the Allies.

Two years before the war, Signor Gallenga-Stuart continued, Admiral von Tirpitz, who as a mere commander had bought beautiful properties in Sardinia in order to have a base on the Mediterranean, was going back to Germany from Rome. At dinner he had met Prince von Bülow and the then Italian Prime Minister, Von Bülow after dinner had turned to von Tirpitz and said as a joke—a very bad joke—that they would tell the Italian Premier how they were going to destroy England in the future war, because they knew that he was very fond of England. The Italian Prime Minister had answered: "We admire Germany; we love France; we love and admire England." This had evidently provoked Admiral von Tirpitz, and he had then gone on to give a full description of what Germany planned against England—the submarine and Zeppelin warfare. This was one more proof, if it were needed, the speaker remarked, of the way in which Germany had planned this war of aggression and how she had hoped to draw Italy into it also.

Speaking of the Gorizia disaster, Signor Gallenga-Stuart attributed it to the effect of enemy propaganda on the ignorant Italian soldier, who now that he had realized that they were still far from the end of the war, had, assisted by the Allies, fought splendidly in checking the enemy. This change was mostly caused by three things—the feeling of responsibility on the part of all the Italian people, the feeling caused by the gallant and immediate help that England and France had brought to the Italian front, and the feeling that the United States were making haste to do all they possibly could to help them to win the war. The feeling in Italy was that they were running the greatest danger through the diplomatic offensive of the Central Powers.

Mr. Henri Franklin-Bouillon stated that the Allies had arrived at a stage in the war when they must never meet one another without having the courage to face the facts and tell the truth. These were very grave hours, and it seemed that everything was now gathering to make their task more difficult. One of the Allies had dropped out of the contest, and from the papers, one imagined that victory was in the hands of the Germans and that the world was going to be enslaved by them. That was a great error. The assistance of Russia had been lost, but America had more than compensated the Allies for this setback. Moreover, with the command of the sea in the hands of England, the position of the Allies was safe. The morale of the allied troops had never been higher, and their determination to carry the war to a successful conclusion had never been greater.

## VACCINATION ISSUE IN STATE OF IDAHO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—In Nampa a compulsory vaccination order for school pupils has been issued by the City Council, and several children whose parents object to having them vaccinated are not being permitted to attend school.

This order has been issued in line with a statement made by Dr. Bryan, State Commissioner of Education, that the State Board of Education would leave the decision of whether or not there shall be compulsory vaccination in the public schools to the local boards.

The question of compulsory vaccination in the public schools has arisen in several of the towns of the State recently, and in order to give an answer to inquiries which have come to his office, the State Commissioner of Education asked the Attorney-General for an opinion concerning the legality of such a step.

This opinion indorses compulsory vaccination, and states that while neither the constitution nor the statutes of Idaho vest in any board such an official power, yet from decisions where other states have not specifically granted this power the boards of trustees may require vaccination as a precedent to attendance at school in cases of an epidemic such as smallpox.

## MR. DANIELS TELLS OF WAR PROFITEERING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has announced that there have come to his attention two instances of materials not intended for government use being consigned to naval officials in care of private firms, which have converted them to private or commercial use.

Persons guilty of such practices, Mr. Daniels said, are subject to punishment, and the facts in such cases have been furnished the Department of Justice for action. In cases where it is obvious that there was intention to defraud the Government, indictments are contemplated.

## CONTROL OF OCEAN SHIPPING ASKED

Bill Now Before United States Congress Proposes Regulation of All Export and Import Cargoes by Federal Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following the plan of unified and coordinated control under which the railroads of the United States are now being operated, bills have been introduced in the Senate and in the House which propose to do for ocean transportation exactly what the railroad control bill has accomplished for the land transportation of the country. The Shipping Board has made a study of the situation, and its attorney drew up the bills which Representative Alexander of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, introduced, and on which hearings are now being held. The aim of the bills is to give to the Shipping Board practically the same power over ocean-going tonnage as is now being exercised by Director-General McAdoo over the land carriers.

The Shipping Board has all along felt that tonnage could be used much more effectively both with respect to cargo carrying capacity and operating time, if exports and imports were along definite control and conducted along determined lines. It is true, as the hearings before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House have brought out, that the Shipping Board has, since its foundation, exercised some control over exports and imports but it realizes that the demand for tonnage increases with the expansion of the army and that accordingly the needs and conveniences of private individuals and firms must be subordinated to the general welfare and the exigencies arising from the war.

Up to the present the Shipping Board, which was primarily organized to build ships, and not to control imports and exports, has succeeded in exercising a certain measure of control through priority orders and through the fact that the Government controlled bunker coal. The indications are that some degree of discretionary power will be granted to the Shipping Board as to what extent and in what direction exports and imports are to be curtailed. It is taken for granted that some curtailment will be made. In this connection and along these lines one section of the bill now before the House committee proposes to limit shipments made by private individuals and firms to 1000 tons at any given time. Under this section the intention of the framers was that no firm could secure cargo space for anything in excess of 1000 tons on an ocean-going ship.

It was pointed out, however, by P. A. S. Franklin, general manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who is also chairman of the Shipping Board, that this section of the bill was "unnecessary and impracticable," the latter because ships could easily evade the ruling by making out different sets of papers, which would lead to confusion and attempts at evading the law. The witness was of the opinion that specific regulations of this character would not be necessary if the Government undertook to control exports and imports.

## NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The executives of the National Union of Railwaymen are applying to the Railway Executive Committee for a revision of the present wage agreements. The railwaymen intend to put forward a claim that women employed on the railways shall be paid at the same rate of wages as men. At present railwaymen of 18 years and over receive an increase of £1 1s. a week over the pre-war rate, whereas adult women have only been advanced 8s. 6d. per week.

An interesting legal decision relating to munition workers was given recently by Mr. Justice Lush, who ruled that if a workman left a factory at which he was employed by order of the Minister of Munitions, the man was entitled to any accrued war bonus which he would have been entitled to receive if he had remained in the same employment, the transfer took place not on the man's own initiative, but by order of the Minister of Munitions. His Lordship, therefore, held that the man was entitled to his share in any war bonus system existing at the time of his dismissal.

A conference was held at Newcastle of the Shipwrights Association, the Boilermakers Society, and the Blacksmiths and Ironworkers Society, when a new agreement in regard to wages and hours of work was reached. It has been decided that in general questions relating to these subjects the three societies, who are at present considering the question of complete amalgamation, will act in concert. Questions relating to the position of

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their members in railway workshops, the proposed shortening of the working week immediately after the war, and reforms in royal dockyards were also discussed.

The Norfolk district wages committee presented a recommendation to the Agricultural Wages Board with regard to minimum rates of wages applicable to Norfolk. After considerable discussion the board amended the recommendation in certain particulars, so as to provide that the minimum rates for time work, to apply to male agricultural laborers in the area for which the Norfolk district wages committee is established, in cases where the employment is for a week or any longer period, should be on the following basis:

(a) In respect of the period from March 1 to Oct. 31, 30s. per week for a six-day working week of 54 hours (exclusive of meal times), provided that any time worked in excess of 6½ hours on one of the six working days shall not be counted in the 54 hours.

(b) In respect of the period from Nov. 1 to Feb. 29, 30s. per week for a six-day working week of 48 hours (exclusive of meal times). The wages board expressed the view that in any case where the present hours worked on any farm are less than those set out in the above proposal, such shorter working hours should continue, and should be regarded as constituting a full working week; and that employers and workers should be free to enter into any arrangement for a shorter working week than that specified in the proposal, should such an arrangement be mutually beneficial.

## SPINGARN MEDAL TO BE PRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Spingarn medal, presented each year to the person of African descent and American citizenship "who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any field of elevated or honorable human endeavor," will be awarded at a meeting in the First Baptist Church of this city, May 3. The medal has been awarded for the past three years by Maj. Joel E. Spingarn, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This medal has been awarded in previous years to E. E. Just for researches in biology, to Col. Charles Young, U. S. A. (retired), for services in organizing the constabulary of Liberia, and to Harry T. Burleigh, for excellence in the field of creative music.

The medal will be presented by Governor Beekman. Moorfield Storey of Boston, national president of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Major Spingarn will deliver addresses. Announcement of the winner of the medal will be made May 3. The committee of award consists of Bishop John Hurst of Baltimore, chairman; Prof. William H. Taft; Dr. James H. Dillard, director of the Jeanes fund; John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; and Oswald Garrison Villard, treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

## NORMAL SCHOOLS PLANNING FOR WORK

HARTFORD, Conn.—Announcement of plans for next year at each of the four normal schools maintained by Connecticut are just announced by the State Board of Education. A summer term at the Danbury Normal School will begin July 9 and continue through August 17. Courses will be given for elementary, high and evening school teachers, in supervision and for librarians.

The Danbury Normal School trains for general teaching in public schools, followed by practical work in training schools. Two of these are maintained, one a model city school and the other a model country school. At the Williamantic Normal School, five courses of instruction are given, a general course, kindergarten training course, household arts, commercial and advanced courses. The New Britain school offers two distinct courses, normal training and kindergarten training. The New Haven school has two departments, a normal and a training, the latter with three model schools, kindergarten, primary grades and grammar grades.

## CARE ADVISED IN PLANTING OF SEEDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—People who buy more garden seeds than they need or sow seeds to thickly will be depriving some of the seeds and may cause a scarcity, according to garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is easy to plant more seeds than is necessary when the assumption is that a few more or less will make no material difference. Later the extra plants have to be thinned out or, more often, are left to crowd together and produce an inferior crop. It is assumed that before purchasing the seeds the garden plan has been carefully made.

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OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT

## FISH PIER SALOON LICENSE RENEWED

Though Boston Licensing Board Has Taken Action, Fishermen's Union Is Still Obtaining Signatures of Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The license of the saloon at the Boston Fish Pier which the fishermen say they do not want, notwithstanding the argument of those who run it, that it is operated for their benefit, has been renewed for another year, beginning May 1, by the Licensing Board of Boston. It may, however, be suspended if the board determines later, on the facts called to its attention, that conditions demand it be closed.

The Fishermen's Union of the Atlantic, comprising the men for whom the saloon is said by those who own it to be run, is still obtaining the members of its organization on a petition asking for the removal of the establishment, with the object, it is the proper authorities. A number of signatures were received today from fishermen in port at Gloucester—men who from time to time are at the fish pier in Boston.

One of the reasons advanced by the officials of the Fishermen's Union for the closing of the saloon—the only one at the pier—is that so far as liquor impairs the speed and efficiency of the men in getting out their fish, and delays the boats going to sea for more, it is a menace at a time of emergency such as the present, when it is of the utmost importance that every effort be made to stock up the food supply of the country. It turned out that this point did not impress the Food Administrator of Massachusetts, as is shown by correspondence on the subject prompted by a letter from Robert H. Magwood of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

Mr. Magwood wrote Mr. Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator in Washington, calling it to his attention, and in reply received a letter from Kenneth Fowler, his assistant in charge of fish, as follows: "We thank you for calling the matter to our attention and advise that we have referred your letter to Mr. H. B. Endicott, our Federal Food Administrator for the State of Massachusetts."

A day or two later Mr. Magwood had a letter from Mr. Endicott's office, signed by James J. Phelan, Assistant Food Administrator, indicating that the contents of his letter to Mr. Hoover had been "carefully noted." It continued: "It seems to us that this would not be a matter over which we would have any control, and if we might suggest it would seem to be a matter that should be taken up with the fishermen, the fishermen, and the license commissioner of the city of Boston."

William H. Brown, secretary of the Fishermen's Union of the Atlantic, is in Washington. Before leaving Boston he made the statement that he might see Mr. Hoover and endeavor to impress upon him the harm the saloon is doing to the production of fish, and Secretary Daniels, to call his attention to the menace of the saloon because of its proximity to the naval station on Commonwealth Pier, where many boys are located.

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPORT SCANDALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Rome Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The responsibility for the scandal concerning the export of silk and cotton by certain Italian manufacturers to the Central Empires through Switzerland, which has made such a deep impression on Italian public opinion is summed up under three headings, in a leading article in the *Unità*. First, the criminal responsibility of those manufacturers who have exported goods to Germany, calculated to help the enemy to carry on the war; secondly, the moral and possibly criminal responsibility of those experts in the upper ranks of the bureaucracy who have failed to take the administrative measures or to promote the legislation required to render such exports impossible; and thirdly, the political responsibility of the men composing the Government.

The writer of the article is inclined to think that too much has been made

of the Government's share of the responsibility by some of the press and not enough of that of the highly placed officials in the bureaucracy. "The legislative functions of Parliament being in abeyance owing to the war," he writes, "and the Government being empowered to arrange for the issue of decrees, Italy finds itself governed by a régime of bureaucratic despotism. Theoretically the ministers draw up the decrees, but in reality it is the technical commissioners and the directors general who apprise the ministers of the need for the decrees and prepare their text. Therefore the political responsibility of the ministers is bound up with the question whether the officials and commissioners had asked for the necessary legislation and had not been able to obtain it."

"The Ministry must, however, choose between the two alternatives of punishing the bureaucracy for inertia or possibly even for collusion with the manufacturers, or must recognize its own responsibility for the lack of capability and the possible offenses of the bureaucracy. It is no easy matter, under their bureaucratic system, to discover exactly who the responsible officials may be. On the other hand, the responsibility of the manufacturers may be easily discovered from their registers and papers. Not only must the Government punish the responsible officials, but the judicial authorities must not delay the punishment of those who have been guilty of offenses under or criminal law. The soldiers must feel that not only do the severest penalties await them for the least failure in their duty, but that those millionaires who have furnished the Germans with the means of destroying them, the soldiers of Italy, are equally liable to the same punishment. If the course of justice is rapid and exemplary, the scandal may serve to consolidate the moral resistance of the country and the army, but if it is long drawn out and people get the impression that the millionaires are covering things up, it will serve as a dangerous catapult against the war in the hands of all Germany's agents."

The writer states that all the *Giollittian* and clericalist newspapers, together with their ally, the *Avanti* (the extreme pacifist Socialist organ), pass silently over the technical and possibly criminal responsibility of the *Giollittian* bureaucracy and lay great stress on the Government's responsibility, combining with this the responsibility of the millionaire manufacturers. "In this way," he declares, "this defeatist triple alliance is trying to preserve the *Giollittian* and defeatist high bureaucracy, so that it may continue to undermine the political responsibility of ministers; to discredit the war ministries by making it appear that they are the accomplices of the *Giollittian* manufacturers, and to save these manufacturers from the severest penalties by confusing their case with that of members of the Government, and then, finally, to use the preservation of the *Giollittian* millionaires as a terrible argument against the continuation of the war. These maneuvers seem so plain that the interventionist newspapers have not comprehended and denounced them. The need is urged for rapid action on the part of the Government by taking proceedings at once against the manufacturers, and disciplinary measures against the bureaucracy which is guilty of inertia and possibly of collusion with the manufacturers. "If the Government," he adds, "does not act with the necessary rapidity and energy, it will incur a share in the responsibility for this monstrous crime and in such a case the only thing to do would be to abandon the war and proclaim 'Finit Italia', the end of Italy."

CHINESE IN CALGARY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
EDMONTON, Alta.—The effort to organize the Chinese colony into a union affiliated with the Federal Workers' Union in Calgary is not likely to materialize. The oriental men prefer to keep to the societies and clubs already formed among themselves and it is understood the scheme has been dropped.

SIMMONS COLLEGE  
BOSTON, Mass.—The nominees for president of the Student Government Association at Simmons College are: Misses Careta Hunter, Rae Finsterwald and Priscilla Buntin. The elections will take place May 6 and 7. Subscriptions for the Liberty Loan campaign have gone over the top and have reached \$800.

## HEARST CANDIDACY WILL BE OPPOSED

New York Up-State Democrats, as a Result of Conferences, Seek a Leader Who Is Not Dominated by Tammany Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—For the first time in the history of their party in New York State, the Democrats this year are attempting, by a series of conferences of representative men, to obtain a consensus of opinion on the kind of man who ought to be nominated for Governor to oppose Gov. Charles S. Whitman in the November election. The recent meeting of Democrats, to which were invited about 100 members of the Democratic State Committee outside of New York City and the 57 county chairmen, is only one of several to be held prior to primary day in September. The result thus far of three informal gatherings is that the rank and file are to be consulted as far as possible in the various counties outside of the greater city preliminary to the next meeting, which will be held sometime in June at Albany, the capital of the State. Leaders of the party responsible for these conferences are much pleased over this unique method of finding a candidate for Governor and recommending his nomination to the regular Democratic State Committee which will meet at Saratoga Springs in August. The net results of the conferences up to date are about as follows:

1. Bringing together of representative members of the party and their friends from all sections of the State outside of New York City in an informal conference.

2. The opinion, emphatically expressed by these representatives, that the candidacy of William R. Hearst, as widely advertised, would be inadvisable.

3. That while an up-state man entirely removed from the domination of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, would be desirable, there might develop a New York City candidate acceptable to Democrats throughout the State.

A committee of 34, consisting of one representative from each of the up-state senatorial districts outside of New York City and the seven members of the original committee which called a conference, will in the meantime sound Democratic sentiment in all sections of the State, recommending a candidate or candidates for Governor at the next meeting to be held in Albany.

## HARVARD NOMINATIONS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Harvard Alumni Association has nominated the following candidates for election as directors: Odín Roberts of Boston, Herbert L. Clark of Philadelphia, Dexter Blagden of New York, Wallace B. Donham of Boston, Guy Emerson of New York and Roger Pierce of Milton. Three of these six nominees will be elected when the members of the alumni ballot on commencement day. Walter C. Baylies has been chosen a member of the board of directors to fill the unexpired term of John Richardson, who has been called away in war work.

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LIQUOR CONTROL  
IN GREAT BRITAINStatement as to What Has Been  
Accomplished Is Made in War  
Cabinet Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The British Government's statement of its own doings in regard to liquor control is given in the report of the War Cabinet. The statement is concise and brief and is as follows:

"The principal step of a restrictive character affecting intoxicating liquors during 1917 was taken by the Food Controller, who, in order to economize foodstuffs, advised, in January, 1917, that the output of beer be reduced from 26,000,000 to 18,000,000 standard barrels, as from April 1, 1917. Owing to the continued submarine menace, and the actual and prospective loss of shipping, the Prime Minister subsequently announced in the House of Commons that a greater reduction was necessary, and that the figure of 10,000,000 barrels must be aimed at. This was carried out by an order of the Food Controller. After allowing for certain increases, authorized in order to meet the needs of the army and of munition and other workers, it is estimated that for the nine months from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1917, the output of beer for the whole population, including the army, amounted to 10,500,000 standard barrels, i. e., at a rate of about 14,000,000 barrels a year. This reduction made during the past year was equivalent to one of about 46 per cent. In October, in order to prevent the light qualities of beer from being sold at unduly high and widely varying prices, the Food Controller fixed 4d. and 5d. per pint as maximum prices in public bars for beers of certain specified gravities.

"Simultaneously with the restriction on beer, and to prevent beer drinkers turning to liquors of greater alcoholic strength in the shape of spirits, the withdrawals of spirits from bond were, as from April 1, cut down to half the quantities withdrawn during the year 1916.

"The manufacture of all spirit for human consumption was entirely stopped in 1917, and no whiskey or other potable spirits are now being made.

"Before the decision of the Government to make this great reduction in the amount of intoxicating liquor available, which could not fail to diminish the prejudicial effect of drink on national efficiency, the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) had, in December, 1916, reported to the Government that, in spite of a great improvement, due to their restrictions on hours, to the prohibition of treating, to the abolition of credit sales, to the dilution of spirit, and so forth, the successful prosecution of the war was then still being hampered both by an excessive consumption of intoxicating liquor and by the inadequate control of its sale.

"They had stated that, in their opinion, prohibition was not essential, provided sufficiently stringent measures of control were applied, but that as regards more administrative restrictions, the limits of effective action had been well nigh reached. The pressure of competition in the trade and the redundancy of public houses made it impossible for the full effect and advantage of their orders and restrictions to be gained. In their view, the most rapidly effective and most permanent solution would be met by direct state control through purchase.

The anticipated advantages included the elimination of all private profit in the liquor trade; the substitution of salaried managers, with no financial interest in the sale of alcohol, for tenants dependent for their livelihood on the amount of their sales; a stricter observance of the law; the immediate suppression of many thousand redundant licenses; the concentration of businesses which would be accompanied by the closing of superfluous breweries and more economical use of land transport; greater facilities for the supply of food and non-alcoholic refreshment; and the release of a large number of men and women for other work.

"The Government subsequently appointed committees for England and Wales, for Scotland and for Ireland, respectively, to report upon the financial arrangements involved in a policy of direct control and purchase.

"As regards the broad effects of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) over Great Britain (nearly nineteen-twentieths of the population are in scheduled areas), it is noteworthy that the enormous fall in the convictions for drunkenness recorded since the establishment of the board has progressed further during 1917. The weekly average of convictions for scheduled areas in England and Wales was 3282 in 1914, 2517 in 1915—the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) began its operations in 1915—and 1544 in 1916. In 1917, up to the week ending on Dec. 2, the weekly average had fallen to 855. In Scotland, the weekly average immediately before the issue of the board's main order in 1915 was 1455, and for the four weeks ending on Dec. 2, 1917, it was 507. The evidence of increased sobriety and efficiency which is afforded by these figures is borne out by much medical and statistical evidence to like effect.

"In two districts, the Glasgow dock area and the shores of the Firth of Forth, special problems appeared to call for exceptional treatment, and an experimental scheme of supervision was devised and applied in 1917. In each district an officer of the board, armed with special powers, was appointed to supervise the business carried on in all the licensed premises to which the scheme extends. The main object of this officer is to encourage and help licensees toward keeping the conduct of their businesses up to a high standard in the best interests of their customers and of the nation in

these times. The work is chiefly done by personal visits and advice, but the supervisor has power to issue orders which have the force of law; and in Glasgow he has so ordered the licensees not to include in the payment of their assistants any commission on the sale of liquor.

"In Carlisle, Gretna and Annan, where the drink trade has been nationalized, the Liquor Control Board having purchased the five local breweries and acquired upward of 300 licenses, many changes which would have been impossible without purchase have been made and completed during 1917, e. g., 35 per cent of the public houses have been closed for the sale of drink; all the grocers' licenses have been abolished; external advertisements of intoxicating liquors have been removed from licensed premises; large popular restaurants have been established, not only at Carlisle, but also in the adjoining districts of Gretna and Longtown, where cheap, well-served meals and refreshments, as well as beer, etc., are provided, while several public houses have been converted into tea shops. The sale of spirits to young persons under 18 has been stopped and the sale of intoxicants on Sunday has been prohibited throughout the Carlisle area, public houses being kept open, however, at certain times for purposes of recreation. The measures taken have been amply justified by the improved efficiency and sobriety of this important munition area.

"A satisfactory testimony to the success of the work in this area where the drink trade has been nationalized, is that local authorities in adjacent areas have, as a result of the board's operations, urged an extension of the boundary, so that they might be included in the area within which direct state control through purchase is in operation.

"Similar work, on a smaller scale, under direct state ownership, has been done at Invergordon and Enfield with good results."

GERMAN TREATMENT  
OF BRITISH PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—An indictment of Germany, which shows up her treatment of prisoners of war in a more sinister light than ever, is contained in a white paper dealing with the fate of J. P. Genower, Able Seaman, while a prisoner of war in Brandenburg Camp.

J. P. Genower, put the incident quite shortly, was confined in a hut used as a 'cell' for the perfectly venial offense of jumping off a barge just before it had been made secure, thus breaking an order to remain on board until the barge stopped. The cell caught fire, and the prisoners in it, including five Russians, a Frenchman and Genower were burned alive. No effort was made to save them. On the contrary, there is testimony from several quarters that the ordinary prisoners in camp were prevented from rescuing them as they claim, they could very easily have done. Not only so, but when Genower attempted to escape through the window the sentry bayoneted him, and hurled him back among the flames.

When the British Government made inquiries, the German Government stated that Genower had succumbed to burns. The British Government pressed that this was insufficient, and after a delay which extended from April 10 to Sept. 3—the white paper at any rate shows no communication from the German Government between these dates, despite many pressing inquiries by Britain through the Netherlands authorities—the German Government issued a denial of the story, admitting the fire but attributing it to the prisoners themselves and denying the bayonet attack or the failure to lend assistance. As against this denial there is the evidence of six Spanish seamen captured by a German submarine and subsequently released, a report by Capt. C. V. Fox, D. S. O., Scots Guards, who received the story at Brandenburg Camp himself from fellow prisoners, and the statements of two other prisoners who, with the Spanish prisoners, were eyewitnesses.

## BANK AMALGAMATION COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The treasury committee on bank amalgamations, under the chairmanship of Lord Colwyn, has commenced its sittings and has already taken some evidence. The terms of reference are: "To consider and report to what extent, if at all, amalgamations between banks may affect prejudicially the interests of the industrial and mercantile community, and whether it is desirable that legislation should be introduced to prohibit such amalgamations or to provide safeguards under which they might continue to be permitted." Any persons who desire to make representations to the committee are advised to communicate with the Secretary, Mr. C. L. Stocks, at the treasury at an early date.



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NATIONAL PARTY  
RIFT IN AUSTRALIADivision of Opinion as to the  
Best Method of Raising Re-  
cruits Without Resort to the  
Conscription Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Disintegration or reconstruction would seem to be the choice before Mr. W. M. Hughes and the Nationalist Party. As anticipated in recent articles to The Christian Science Monitor, the "Bendigo Pledge" has remained a problem in spite of the resignation of the Hughes Ministry and its return to office.

The present National Party is composed of the National Labor Party, the men who followed Hughes out of the Labor Party on the Conscription issue, and the Liberals, led by Mr. Joseph Cook. A thorn in the side of the Liberal element in the coalition has always been the holding of the Defense Portfolio by Senator G. F. Pearce, and many vain attempts have been made to obtain his portfolio for a Liberal. In addition there is that strong section in the Nationalist Party which claims that Mr. Hughes should not have accepted office again in view of his pledge at Bendigo at the beginning of the recent Conscription campaign.

The Prime Minister before the Bendigo branch of the United National Federation, said:

"The progress of the National Federation has been the most extraordinary of any party within my knowledge. It has stood for Empire before party and the three campaigns in which it has participated have welded together into one party a number of human beings who before the war were as far asunder politically as the poles. They came together into the Federation because I and those who fought with me were of the view that there was something even greater than party, namely national ideals.

"The National Party must be held together," continued Mr. Hughes. "This party has done great work, and upon its cohesion the future of Australia absolutely rests. We must put aside those things that savor of self-interest."

Mr. Hughes said that the conscription campaign was now one of the pages of Australia's history which had been turned down. For eight or ten months, he continued, the Government had been endeavoring to launch a great shipbuilding scheme. For three months they had been delayed by the great strike and there had been delays from a thousand other causes, but in a few days the scheme would be begun, involving an expenditure of from £1,500,000 to £2,500,000, apart from the cost of the ships that were being built for the Commonwealth by private firms.

"Britain is looking to Australia for food," he added, "and Australia has the greatest surplus of wheat in the world, a surplus so great that it is an embarrassment to us."

On the following day Sir William Irvine, one of the strongest Liberals, said in a criticism of the Prime Minister:

"Mr. Hughes says it is the duty of all Australians to follow him; but upon the most urgent of all questions—that of maintaining our national honor and supporting the men who are risking their lives for us—he points to no clear path, and indicates no course other than that which after the fullest trial his Government had previously condemned.

"In the course of the debate on this subject in Parliament I contended that if conscription was not immediately practicable, it was only by the cooperation of all parties in Parliament that any effective scheme for obtaining improvement in the number of recruits without compulsion could be carried out. I proposed the holding of a con-

ference between a small number of members from each side of the House, with the view of arriving at some workable scheme. This plan was approved, presumably on behalf of the Government, by Mr. Cook, the Minister for the Navy. We are not yet told whether any steps have been taken in that direction. If not, what steps does the Government propose to take? The matter is one which brooks no delay and calls for a much clearer exposition from the Prime Minister of the intentions of the Government as to how the promises made to the Empire and Australia are to be fulfilled."

Shortly after the publication of Sir William Irvine's criticism it was announced that Mr. Hughes intended to review the position in regard to recruiting while visiting Sydney.

SUBJECT RACES OF  
AUSTRIA COOPERATE

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Tech correspondent

LONDON, England.—The German press is showing signs of grave anxiety as to the growing cooperation among the Slavs and Latins in Central Europe. At a recent sitting of the Polish Club, Deputy Terpil proposed that, as regards parliamentary tactics, the executive committee should work in agreement with the Czechs, Jugos, Slavs, Italians and other opposition parties. As a matter of fact such joint meetings of the Austrian Slavs and Italians are now taking place daily in Vienna, thus offering a further proof that misunderstandings no longer exist between the Italians and the Jugos-Slavs. At the same time the Polish Socialist organ Naprzod announces that a Polish National Assembly is being organized on the lines of the Czech Constituent Assembly which met in Prague on Jan. 6. The Polish Assembly is to be attended by some 312 people, including all the Polish deputies to the Reichsrat, and other representatives of the Polish nation.

This movement toward cooperation among the subject peoples of the Germanic alliance may prove a formidable menace to the Central Powers. It is clear that it has the same aim in view as the League of Subject Peoples of Austria-Hungary that is being formed in the western countries of Europe; namely, the replacement of a Pan-German Central Europe by a new, international order based upon the complete freedom, national unity, and alliance of Poland, Bohemia, Greater Rumania, Yugoslavia and Italy. This program is in accordance both with the allied axiom of justice for all nations, and with the vital interests of humanity, since it forms the only effective barrier to German expansion to the east and southeast, and the only guarantee against German hegemony in Europe, and against fresh attempts of German militarism and imperialism to disturb the peace of the world.

## WOMEN FACTORY WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Alberta Legislature has passed an amendment to the Factory Act which prevents women, except by special permission of an inspector made in writing, from working in any factory shop, office or office building between the hours of 10 o'clock in the evening and eight o'clock in the morning. The previous wording of the bill provided that women could not work longer than 10 hours in the day and eight hours at night. Another amendment passed allows inspectors to permit factories to operate without the act for certain special reasons.

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MEDICAL FREEDOM  
ADVOCATES SILENTFeature of Hearings on Change  
in New York Activities Is  
Fact That Validity of Public  
Propaganda Is Not Questioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A noteworthy feature of the public hearings on the municipal service commission's recommendation that the Bureau of Public Health Education in the local Department of Health be abolished, which have just come to an end, was the fact that at no time was the inquiry conducted from the point of view of the right of any single school of healing to dominate public health teachings.

That is to say, the question at issue was not whether the spreading of such public health propaganda by a single school of medicine constituted a legitimate expenditure of the city's funds, but simply whether such activities as had been carried on could not be carried on as efficiently and more economically by other bureaux than by the one that had heretofore been so employed. A fact, moreover, that was commented on by some was that not a single proponent of medical freedom took advantage of this opportunity to place on official record, before this board of inquiry, the views of those who feel strongly on this question of public health propaganda in connection with the right of every citizen to medical freedom.

Proponents of medical freedom do not hesitate to express the opinion that a single school of medicine is conducting an active propaganda throughout this country, for compulsory health examination, vaccination and similar control of the citizen's private affairs. It has also been charged that public health departments, especially the one in this city, are dominated by the doctors and the vaccine interests. This hearing centered around the claim to the right of existence, put forth by a bureau whose chief purpose is to carry health propaganda into the homes and the schools. Such propaganda, it is declared, is calculated to strengthen the grip of a single school of medicine on the health opinions of the public.

It was openly urged at the hearings that the public must be educated in these matters, and that this education must be given in such a form as to be grasped readily. But regardless of these facts, there was no proponent of the abolition of the bureau who made his argument in the name of medical freedom.

Neither did anyone come forward

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to question the efficacy of placing in the hands of high school pupils health bulletins containing pictures of diphtheria cultures and other images of disease. The argument that in this way these bulletins saved the city money on textbooks did not raise a question as to whether in reality either the department of education or the department of health was educating the pupils at all.

## PRICES OF DRIED FRUITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—By the Dried Fruits (Distribution) Order, the Food Controller has made regulations governing the distribution of dried fruits purchased on government account. The first general distribution of such dried fruits will be a distribution of Persian dates, and by the Persian Dates (Retail Prices) Order, the Food Controller has fixed the maximum retail price of these dates at 6d. per pound. A small extra charge is allowed where the purchaser requires the retailer to deliver the dates to his premises, but no charge may be made for packing or packages or for giving credit.

Wholesale prices of all dried fruits and all matters relating to the distribution thereof will be governed by directions issued to trade from time to time. The distribution of dates and of all other dried fruits will be made by the government brokers through ordinary trade channels, and no applications should be made to the Ministry of Food.

## OILS AND FATS ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Food announces that the object of the Oils and Fats (Restriction) Order, 1918, made by the Food Controller is to prevent any of the oils or fats scheduled to the order being used for purposes other than for human or animal consumption with a view to maintaining and, if possible, increasing the available supplies of oil and fat. Power is reserved to the Food Controller to license the user for other purposes in proper cases.

CANALS AS AID  
TO THE RAILROADSEffort Made to Get Survey of  
the Abandoned Waterways—  
Their Value Is Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The action of the Federal Government in taking over the New York Barge Canal recalls that the Merchants Association of this city recently tried to get legislation passed at Washington which would provide for a survey of abandoned waterways in order to ascertain whether they might be repaired so as to relieve the railroads of part of the burden of hauling heavy freight.

The reply received to the association's proposal has been pointed out as of special significance, just at this time, when the action of the Government has focused public attention on the subject of canals.

"The public must be awakened and educated before we can expect any favorable legislation looking to the establishment of canals and interior waterways as a coordinate instrumentality of transportation," wrote Representative John H. Small, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House.

Chairman Small admitted that there was not the slightest question about their value, provided the interior waterways are improved and the canals properly located and coordinated with the railroads. But he pointed out that the public had been content for many years to rely on the railroads while, in the meantime, the production of the country was increasing. "The public," said Mr. Small, "in this condition of inertia, permitted the canals to be purchased by the railroads and abandoned."

The House committee, owing to war conditions and other reasons, felt constrained to exclude any authorizations for examinations and surveys from the Rivers and Harbors Bill.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DARTMOUTH NINE  
SHOWING UP WELL

Will Open Its Home Season at Hanover, N. H., Today With West Virginia University as the Opposing Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth College baseball team starts its home season here today, with a contest against West Virginia University, after defeating the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College twice, and losing to the Yale nine. Owing to the condition of the regular diamond, the game will probably be played on the Hanover Campus, where a diamond has been prepared for the purpose.

Although little is known of the southern nine, the showing of the Green team in its games gives hope of a successful season. In the double-header at Springfield the Dartmouth nine gave an exhibition of good baseball in all departments. The Green pitchers held their opponents to a total of 10 hits for the two games, and they were backed at all times by splendid support. The mound work of D. H. Travis '20, especially, came as a distinct surprise, pitching for the last of the first game and the entire afternoon game. In the Yale game the fielding of both teams was nearly perfect, and rallies against the Green pitcher were repeatedly broken up by the work of the infield.

The infield is by far the strongest department of the Dartmouth team. The only two veterans on the squad, E. E. Martin '19 and J. H. Murphy '19, are both members of the inner defense, playing at third and short, respectively, and the men who have been chosen to fill the other two places, P. A. Grey '19 at first, and C. O. Gale '19 at second, are both strong defensive players as well as heavy hitters. This quartet has the further advantage of having played together during the last two seasons. They are all members of the junior class and played together on their freshman nine two years ago and also in the early practice last year, before the schedule was canceled to give way to military training.

The battery was weakened in last week's contests by the ineligibility of G. B. Harris Jr. '21, who, though a freshman, seems to be the best pitcher on the staff. During the interclass series last fall, he made a particularly fine showing, and was measuring up well in the practice. It is possible that he will be in the game again for the West Virginia contest. Of the other pitchers, John Ross Jr. '19 and D. H. Travis '20, both made good records in the earlier games, although the Yale batters succeeded in getting nine hits off the former.

The coaching staff this year is headed by J. Ranney '24, a famous old Dartmouth catcher. Assisting him is Fletcher Lowe '15, who was ranked among the best college batters in his day. The battery candidates were also coached by F. C. Walker, the basketball coach, until he left to take his place on the pitching staff of the St. Louis Cardinals in March. Until a permanent leader can be chosen by the members of the team, J. H. Murphy '19 has been appointed to act as temporary captain. Murphy was one of the two-letter men on the squad and at shortstop in one of the strongest defensive players in the infield, as well as a heavy hitter.

Twelve games remain to be played on the Dartmouth baseball schedule, five of which are home games. Boston College will be met at Boston May 2, and three games with Brown University are included in the schedule, two at Providence and one at Hanover. Following the Commencement game with Amherst College, May 25, the nine will leave on a three game post-season trip. The schedule of remaining games follows:

April 29—West Virginia University at Hanover.  
May 1—Saint Anselm's College at Manchester; 2—Boston College at Boston; 3—Tufts College at Medford; 4—Brown University at Providence; 4—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Hanover; 10—Tufts College at Hanover; 13—Brown University at Hanover; 25—Amherst College at Hanover (commencement game); 27—Wesleyan University at Middletown; 28—Brown University at Providence; 30—Holy Cross College at Worcester.

MCGILLIVRAY WINS  
SWIMMING TITLE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Perry McGillivray of the Illinois A. C. retained the American 100-yard indoor swimming championship here, when he defeated a field of eight competitors in 55.2-56, in a race sanctioned by the A. A. U. Sunday.

Norman Ross of San Francisco finished five feet behind McGillivray; Clarence Lane of Honolulu was third and George Cunha of San Francisco fourth.

Miss Charlotte Boyle of New York won the women's national 50-yard championship, with Miss Dorothy Burns of Los Angeles, second, and Miss Claire Galligan of New York, third. The time was 31.1-32, and Miss Boyle's victory was won by a margin of only six inches.

## GOLF PLAY FOR WAR FUNDS

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. M. Barnes, Western open golf champion, and Gilbert Nichols of New York, professionals, defeated John Hutchinson, professional, and Charles Evans Jr., national amateur and open champion 1 up, in an 18-hole four-ball match at South Shore Country Club Sunday. Several thousand dollars were realized for war relief funds.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Pts	Won	Lost	Pts
Boston	10	2	533	1917		
Cleveland	6	3	760	1916		
Chicago	3	2	690	1915		
New York	3	2	617	1914		
Detroit	2	3	490	1913		
Washington	4	6	400	1912		
Philadelphia	3	7	300	1911		
St. Louis	2	3	250	1910		

## RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, Philadelphia 1.  
New York 2, Washington 1.  
Cleveland 3, Detroit 2.  
St. Louis-Chicago game postponed.

## RESULTS SUNDAY

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.  
Detroit-Cleveland game called in third inning.  
SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK  
Monday—Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Cleveland; Detroit at St. Louis.  
Tuesday—Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Cleveland; Detroit at St. Louis.  
Wednesday—Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Cleveland; Detroit at St. Louis.  
Thursday—Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.  
Friday—Boston at New York; Washington at Philadelphia; Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.  
Saturday—Boston at New York; Washington at Philadelphia; Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.

WHITE SOX DEFEAT  
ST. LOUIS CLUB, 2 TO 1

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Collins and Jackson bunched two of the five hits made off Sotherton, with a sacrifice fly in the ninth inning, and Chicago won from St. Louis, 2 to 1 Sunday. This gave Chicago the series, three games of which were postponed.

Chicago scored in the sixth on a base on balls, a sacrifice and a single by Collins. St. Louis tied the score in the seventh. Smith received a base on balls, short second and tallied, when after Nunamaker singled to right, Schalk dropped Liebold's throw to the plate. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	2	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	0

## RESULTS SUNDAY

Philadelphia 4, Boston 1.  
Brooklyn 5, New York 3.  
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 2.  
Chicago 5, St. Louis 4.

## RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 2.  
Chicago-Pittsburgh game postponed.

## SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Boston at Brooklyn; New York at Philadelphia; Pittsburgh at Chicago; St. Louis at Cincinnati.  
Tuesday—Boston at Brooklyn; New York at Philadelphia; Pittsburgh at Chicago; St. Louis at Cincinnati.  
Wednesday—Boston at Brooklyn; New York at Philadelphia; Pittsburgh at Chicago; St. Louis at Cincinnati.  
Thursday—Boston at Brooklyn; New York at Philadelphia; Pittsburgh at Chicago; St. Louis at Cincinnati.  
Friday—New York at Boston; Philadelphia at Brooklyn; Cincinnati at Chicago; St. Louis at Pittsburgh.  
Saturday—New York at Boston; Philadelphia at Brooklyn; Cincinnati at Chicago; St. Louis at Pittsburgh.  
Sunday—St. Louis at Chicago; Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS  
CINCINNATI, 4 TO 2

CINCINNATI, O.—Poor fielding by the Cincinnati team in the seventh inning gave St. Louis Sunday's game, which was featured by the first triple play of the season. The score was 4 to 2.

In the first inning Smith singled and went to third on Niehoff's hit to right field. Baird hit sharply to Groh, who threw to L. Magee, forcing Niehoff at second, and the ball was relayed to first base in time to retire the batter. Smith tried to score while this play was being executed and S. Magee's throw to the plate put him out for the third out.

Sherdell was hit freely but the locals could not bunt their safe hits effectively. Smith hit safely every time up. The game was called in the last half of the ninth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	1	12	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	13	3

ILLINOIS WINS FROM  
OHIO STATE NINE

COLUMBUS, O.—Weak hitting and poor fielding that was accompanied by many costly errors in the final innings caused Ohio State University to meet with the first defeat of the Western Conference season when the University of Illinois defeated them by a score of 4 to 3. Both teams were tied in the seventh inning when a single and a double by Doss and Kopp delivered the run that won the game.

The Buckeyes lost a chance to even the count in the same inning by having three men left on the bases. Flash of Ohio pitched perfect ball, striking out six men and allowing no base on balls. Pitcher Klein of Illinois gave eight men bases on balls and was unsteady. Illinois made the first run of the game by two three-base hits by Lalor and Barklage. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	12	3
Ohio State	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	4	4

F. W. SHEA STARS IN  
PENN RELAY EVENT

A. A. U. Quarter-Mile Champion Runs Last Lap of College Relay in 49 2-5s, Securing Victory for Pittsburgh

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—While no records were broken in the final events of the twenty-fourth annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival which took place on Franklin Field Saturday afternoon, some splendid competition was furnished the spectators and some very close results were recorded in several of the events.

The work of one athlete stood out prominently and it was in the relay races. This star was F. W. Shea of the University of Pittsburgh and A. A. U. quarter-mile champion of the United States. Running the last lap in the one-mile college relay race he brought his team in a winner by covering the distance in 49 2-5s, and overcoming a big lead held by the runners of the other teams.

The special army-navy one-mile relay championship was won by the Camp Dix team with the Pelham Bay Naval Station team second.

The special events furnished some fine competition. J. V. Scholz of the University of Missouri captured the 100-yard dash in the fast time of 10s. C. E. Johnson of the University of Michigan won the running broad jump with a leap of 22ft. 9 1/2 in., and finished second to Erdman of Princeton in the 120-yard hurdles on grass in 15 2-5s. The summary:

One-Mile College Relay Championship of America—Won by University of Pittsburgh (Specie, Peter, Albrecht, Shea); University of Missouri, second; University of Pennsylvania, third; Pennsylvania State College, fourth. Time—3m. 29 1/2 s.

Two-Mile College Relay Championship of America—Won by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Heraoz, Westlund, Bowden, and McCarten); University of Chicago (Feuerstein, Green, Spurr and McCosm), second; University of Pennsylvania (Brooks, Stauffer, Zetter and Clayton), third. Time—8m. 19 2-5s.

Four-Mile College Relay Championship of America—Won by Iowa State College (Reid, Cromer, Stone, Hawthorne); Columbia University, second; University of Pennsylvania, third; Lafayette College, fourth. Time—15m. 21 1/2 s.

One-Mile Relay, Army and Navy—Won by Camp Dix (Anderson, Finch, Kelley and Berry); Pelham Bay Naval Station, second; Charleston (S. C.) Naval Station, third. Time—3m. 21 1/2 s.

South Atlantic Intercollegiate A. A. Championship, One-Mile Relay—Won by Johns Hopkins University; Georgetown University, second; Virginia Military Institute, third. Time—3m. 32 1/2 s.

Middle-Atlantic States Conference A. A. Championship, One-Mile Relay—Won by Pennsylvania State College, second; Dickinson College, third; New York University, fourth. Time—13m. 34 1/2 s.

One-Mile Freshman College Relay Championship of America—Won by Pennsylvania State College (Parent, Scholter, Grimes, Denning); University of Pennsylvania, second; Syracuse University, third; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, fourth. Time—13m. 34 1/2 s.

One-Mile Relay, College—Won by Washington and Jefferson University; Delaware College, second; St. John's of Annapolis, third; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, fourth. Time—3m. 35 1/2 s.

One-Mile Relay, College—Won by Fordham College; Colgate University, second; Rutgers College, third; Tufts College, fourth. Time—3m. 35 1/2 s.

One-Mile Relay, College—Won by University of Pittsburgh; Columbia University, second; Syracuse University, third; Holy Cross College, fourth. Time—3m. 29 1/2 s.

One-Mile Preparatory School Relay Championship of America—Won by Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.; Mercersburg Academy, second; Phillips Exeter Academy, third; Phillips Exeter Academy, fourth. Time—3m. 21 1/2 s.

One-Mile Relay, High School—Won by McKinley Manual Training, Washington, D. C.; East Orange, second; Philadelphia Central, third. Time—3m. 36 1/2 s.

One-Mile High School Relay Championship of America—Won by Baltimore Polytechnic Institute; Washington (D. C.) Central, second; Newark (N. J.) Central, third. Time—3m. 35 1/2 s.

100-Yard Dash, Final—Won by Scholz, Missouri; second, Swann, Pennsylvania State, second; Brown, Princeton, third. Time—10s.

120-Yard Hurdles on the Grass, Final—Won by Erdman, Princeton; second, Niehoff, Michigan; third, Smith, Cornell, third. Time—15 2-5s.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The Swarthmore varsity lacrosse team defeated the Yale varsity at Swarthmore, Saturday, 6 to 0.

The Columbia varsity lawn tennis team defeated the Lehigh varsity at New York, Saturday, 5 matches to 1.

The New York University and College of the City of New York lawn tennis teams played a 3-to-3 tie match at New York, Saturday.

The Chinese soccer football team of New York played a tie game with the Crescent Athletic Club Saturday, the score being 4 goals each.

The Fore River soccer football team defeated the Fall River Rovers, United States champions, in an American cup series match, Saturday, 3 to 0.

The Yale varsity lawn tennis team defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in their dual meet at New Haven, Saturday, 6 matches to 0.

Frank Barton of the Marine and Field Club won the chief trophy in the Country Club of Lakewood golf tournament, Saturday, by defeating P. A. Proal of Deal in the final round, 1 up (19 holes).

F. J. Wright Jr., of the Albemarle Golf Club, won the chief trophy in the Williston Golf Club annual spring open tournament at Montclair, Saturday, by defeating H. H. Holton of Tedesco, in the final round, 8 and 6.

The Harvard varsity crew defeated the Princeton varsity in their race on Lake Carnegie, Princeton, Saturday, by about a length in 9m. 57s. The Harvard freshman crew defeated the Princeton freshmen over the same course by about two lengths in 10m. 6s.

QUINCY NINE HAS  
GOOD PROSPECTS

Coach Nichol Expects Red and Blue Team to Complete Successful Season on Diamond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
QUINCY, Mass.—Baseball interests at the Quincy High School are to be well taken care of this season according to Charles McBryne, student-manager of the nine, who declares that among the two-score of candidates out for the squad are several promising looking recruits. He expects that the team this year will fully uphold the reputation that the Red and Blue athletes of former years have established among the stronger suburban high schools.

Coach Matthew Nichol has an almost entirely new lot of candidates to work with, only two veterans of last year's nine being eligible to play this season. These men are George Postello '18, captain of the team and Robert Beckwith '18. Captain Postello was a member of last fall's eleven and led the team through a long and difficult season. He plays first base on the nine, but can take his turn in the box when needed. Contrary to the usual rule of pitchers, he is an able batsman, and his hitting ability was a large factor in helping Quincy to victory several times last year.

Robert Beckwith will be relied upon to do most of the pitching for the team in the coming contests, and so far this spring, in the practice sessions, he has proved most effective against the second-team. Coach Nichol is much pleased with the showing made by this player, and predicts a successful season for him. He has a large and varied assortment of curves, and with a little more practice should be able to control them nicely.

The Quincy nine will present an unusually strong infield, providing the men continue to show the same aggressive style of play that has been in evidence during the spring workouts. Keen competition is being displayed for second base between Robert Barrows and Raymond Blanchard, both of the junior class. With clean fielding records and both able batsmen, the coach will find it difficult to decide where the honors belong. The shortstop position is generally conceded to belong to Lemuel Bracken '20, who has shown considerable ability there so far this spring. With Henry O'Brien '19 at third base and Captain Postello at the opposite corner of the diamond, an extremely clever and formidable combination is complete.

In the outfield the coach has several promising possibilities, chief among whom are Arthur Nichols '19, Walter Deane '19 and George Vibert '19. These men are all quite fast and have shown that they can cover considerable ground. Vibert is very fleet on the base paths and would prove a valuable member to any nine, while he is also proficient at the bat. He was a member of last fall's varsity football team. Henry Nichols '18 is also doing good work at center field and is a likely candidate for permanent honors.

Edward Heap '18, captain of the track team and Cyrus Topham '21 are expected to alternate behind the bat, and Coach Nichol has little to concern him in regard to this important department of the nine. Both men are able catchers, and their throwing to the bases has been all that could be desired.

Manager McBryne has announced the following schedule of games for the season:

April 26—Chelsea High at Quincy; 30—Brookline at Brookline; 31—May 3—Milton High at Quincy; 7—Brookline at Quincy; 10—Open; 14—Brookline at Quincy; 17—Weymouth at Quincy; 21—Fingham at Quincy; 24—Milton at Milton; 28—Weymouth at Weymouth; 31—Rockland at Quincy.  
June 4—Waltham at Quincy; 8—Wellesley at Wellesley.

CRIMSON NINE  
IS WINNER, 8 TO 7

Defeats Princeton Team in Opening Game of Harvard-Yale-Princeton Baseball Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Harvard and Princeton opened the Harvard-Yale-Princeton varsity baseball championship series here Saturday afternoon and the Crimson won by a score of 8 to 7.

It was the first real game of the season for the Harvard team, and Princeton had not previously met any serious competition so it was little to be wondered at that the game was rather loosely played. Errors were the chief factors in scoring runs, Harvard making seven and Princeton five.

Erb started pitching for Harvard and with a four-run lead at the end of the second inning, it looked as if he might go through the game; but there was only one man out with three runs in when he was replaced by O'Keefe in the third. O'Keefe pitched pretty good ball allowing only three hits in six and two-thirds innings, and striking out three and not giving a base on balls.

Moore pitched the entire game for Princeton and was found for 11 hits. He also gave three bases on balls and struck out three men. Captain Gross of Harvard led at the bat with three hits in five times up. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	1	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	3	11	7	5
Princeton	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	5	5

Batteries—Erb, O'Keefe and Gammon; Moore and Whitman. Umpires—White and Barney. Winning pitcher—Erb.

## PICKUPS

Yale appears to have a fine varsity pitcher in Talcott who held Cornell to three scattered hits Saturday.

Groh, L. Magee, S. Magee and Allen of Cincinnati have the honor of making the first triple play in the major leagues this season.

The Eastern League club owners are scheduled to meet at Springfield today, when they will consider the playing dates for 1918.

Cleveland and Detroit played the longest championship game of the season Saturday. It took 12 innings to give the former the victory and it was made on a home run by Chapman.

T. R. Thayer '21, has been appointed manager of the Harvard freshman baseball team. Judging from the showing made against Worcester Academy Saturday, he will have a pretty good nine to handle.

MATHEWSON TO STAY  
ON CINCINNATI TEAM

CINCINNATI, O.—Christopher Mathewson, manager of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, announced Sunday night that he will remain with the local team, for the present at least, and will not accept the invitation extended by the officials of the Y. M. C. A. to go to France and promote baseball among the American soldiers over there.

Mathewson said that George Fisher, general superintendent of the athletic department of the Y. M. C. A., with whom he was to confer Sunday, had not arrived in the city, but that he expected to see him today.

Mathewson said he had definitely decided that he can do more good on this side by helping the Government in selling Liberty Loan bonds and thrift stamps than by going over to France to play baseball with the soldiers.

F. L. KRAMER DEFEATS  
SPEARS IN MILE RACE

NEWARK, N. J.—F. L. Kramer, making his first appearance of the season and starting his twenty-first year of competition, proved Sunday that he is still a fast rider, when he beat Robert Spears, the Australian, in a mile match race which took three heats to decide. Kramer showed the way home in the first heat, was beaten in the second and then came back and took the last and deciding one.

Alfred Grenda won the five-mile open race from a field of thirty-six starters. Charles Piercy took the half-mile handicap, and Edward Madden won the miss-and-out invitation from John Bedell.

OARSMEN WILL HOLD  
ANNUAL MEETING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The regular annual meeting of the Middle States Rowing Regatta Association is to be held in Philadelphia, May 11. The election of officers will be part of the meeting as will also be the selection of a regatta committee, a program of events for the season, and a site for the regatta this year.

OSZY IS WINNER OF  
GYMNASTIC TITLE

West Side Y. M. C. A. Athlete Wins United States All-Round Championship With 392 1-2 Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ALL-ROUND CHAMPIONS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1918  
All-Round—Joseph Oszy, West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York.  
Horizontal Bar—Curt Rottman, Philadelphia Turngemeinde.  
Long Horse—F. J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association.  
Rope Climb—Louis Weissman, Ninety-Second Street Y. M. C. A. of New York.  
Parallel Bars—B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club.  
Indian Clubs—R. W. Dutcher, Unattached.  
Side Horse—Joseph Oszy, West Side Y. M. C. A.  
Tumbling—A. W. Nugent, National Turnverein.  
Flying Rings—O. A. Pool, National Turnverein.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Joseph Oszy of the West Side Y. M. C. A., New York City, and holder of the Metropolitan championship, won the United States all-round gymnastic title at the meeting held at the association gymnasium Saturday night. His 392 1/2 points were closely pressed by the 391 1/2 scored by Curt Rottman of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde. F. J. Kriz, of the Bohemian Gymnastic Association was third with 385. The summary:

Long Horse—Won by F. J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 84 1/2 points; Fred Berg, Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, 83 1/2 points, second; V. E. Winsansen, Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, 83 points, third.  
Horizontal Bar—Won by Curt Rottman, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 82 points; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, 81 1/2 points, second; F. J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 73 1/2 points, third.

Indian Clubs—Won by Curt Rottman, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 82 points; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, 81 1/2 points, second; F. J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 73 1/2 points, third.

Rope Climb—Won by Louis Weissman, Ninety-Second Street Y. M. C. A. Time—18s.; E. S. Steinmetz, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second, time—23s.; John Kreyling, National Turnverein, third, time—10 1/2 s.

Parallel Bars—Won by B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, 84 1/2 points; The between Joseph Oszy, West Side Y. M. C. A., and Curt Rottman, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 82 1/2 points, for second place.

Indian Clubs—Won by R. W. Dutcher, unattached, 26 1/2 points; Fred Summersill, West Side Y. M. C. A., 26 points, second; W. W. Summersill, unattached, 25 points, third.

Side Horse—Won by Joseph Oszy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 87 1/2 points; C. F. Zenger Jr., New York Turnverein, 86 1/2 points, second; Curt Rottman, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 86 points, third.

Tumbling—Won by A. W. Nugent, National Turnverein, 86 1/2 points; Oscar Tempel, National Turnverein, 68 points, second; Fred Berg, Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, 64 1/2 points, third.

Flying Rings—Won by O. A. Pool, National Turnverein, 87 1/2 points; Henry Mathewson, National Turnverein, 80 1/2 points, second; August Pfeiffer, National Turnverein, 79 1/2 points, third.

All-Round Championship—Won by Joseph Oszy, with 392 1/2 points; Curt Rottman, with 391 1/2 points, second; F. J. Kriz, with 385 points, third.

HARRISON PARKER  
TO MEET W. A. PAIGE

NEW ENGLAND CLASS A AMATEUR BILLIARD STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
Harrison Parker	3	0	34	1,000
T. H. Glendon	3	52	52	1,000
N. S. Kelly	2	1	57	486
F. A. Fritzel	2	4	43	500
M. W. Parker	0	4	30	000
W. A. Paige	0	3	29	000



## THE ARBORETUM BEGINS TO BLOOM

Season's First Walking Class  
Sees Blossoms of a Number of  
Trees and Shrubs in Various  
Parts of Grounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Spring seems to have come to the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain almost over night. Prof. J. G. Jack conducted the season's first walking class through the grounds Saturday, when several shrubs and trees were found to be in full bloom. The most conspicuous flowers just now are those of Magnolia stellata, grouped near the Administration building. Not only are the flowers large and showy, but they are also very sweet. Unfortunately, the forsythias, usually a sheet of yellow at this season, are blooming very poorly, as a result of the severe winter. There will be no peach blossoms, and some of the cherries will not bloom. One of the smaller cherry trees, however, is now in full flower. It is called Prunus tomentosa and Professor Jack told the members of its class that as the fruit was edible, this variety might be made to serve a utilitarian as well as an esthetic purpose. He said that the seeds were large, but so were those of all the garden cherries before they became modified as a result of cultivation.

Another cherry tree close by was pointed out because of its remarkable color, quite unlike that of any other variety. At first glance this cherry tree, Prunus maackii, would almost certainly be mistaken for a black birch. This strange and interesting tree came from Eastern Siberia. At the other side of the shrub garden several maples were found in full flower, the red maple being the most conspicuous. "In more northern places," said Professor Jack, "this maple is often tapped in the same manner as the sugar maple. The sap runs freely, but contains less sugar. The maples are not the only trees from which sugar and sirup are made. Birches are sometimes tapped and I have eaten sugar from the butternut. It was good sugar, too, but with a somewhat peculiar flavor."

The class then climbed the slope leading to Lilac Drive and several interesting shrubs were examined, among them the spice wood and the leatherwood. The leatherwood bush is well named, as Professor Jack proved, by breaking off a small branch and shredding it. Even the smallest strands were found to be so tough that they could not be broken. They make excellent substitutes for string or cord, and it would seem as though strong paper might be made from this shrub.

At another point bordering the drive a great mass of fragrant sumac was found, the plants covered with yellow buds. This is a low-growing sumac, and the reason it is called fragrant becomes apparent when a single stem is bruised. The plants have grown so fast in the Arboretum that in some places they have taken possession of the sidewalk and are climbing the tall barberry bushes. Among these barberries is a new variety, which was pointed out. It is a natural hybrid between the common barberry and the Japanese barberry.

There is a large collection of foreign shrubs near the Center Street entrance, and here specimens of the corylopsis were found to be in flower. Professor Jack told his class that this handsome shrub with its fragrant yellow blossoms was a member of the witch hazel family, and came from Asia. As with most of the early flowering shrubs, the blossoms appear before the leaves. It is so with Azalea dahurica, which was found flowering beautifully along Azalea Path on Bussey Hill. Next to the magnolias, this is the showiest plant now in flower. Although this Azalea has been cultivated in European gardens for a century, it is seldom seen in this country, which seems strange, for it is perfectly hard. Professor Jack told his class that plants had been established in the Arboretum more than 20 years. It has seldom bloomed more profusely than this season.

## NEW MINISTER OF WAR FOR ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—General Alfieri has resigned his office as Minister for War, and General Zupelli has been appointed to fill his place. The new war minister has been drawn from among the officers placed in an auxiliary position and he has already filled his new post in a former Government, having been Minister for War from the autumn of 1914 until April, 1915, when he resigned.

He is a native of Capo d'Istria and therefore an "irredentist." He formerly served in the artillery and afterwards on the staff. He has been closely connected with all the recent chiefs-of-staff and was secretary to General Pollio.

General Zupelli has also served for a short time in the infantry and took part in the occupation of Cireneica. After the conclusion of the Italo-Turkish war he was at Naples, where he was afterwards to succeed at the War Office, in the capacity of Chief-of-Staff for the 10th army corps. In 1912 he was made a Major-General and remained at Naples in command of the Salerno brigade, while at the same time acting as Chief-of-Staff for the 4th army commanded by the Duke of Aosta.

General Cadorna summoned him to Rome in the capacity of under-Chief-of-Staff for the army in September, 1914, and shortly after he was made War Minister in succession to General Grandi, who had resigned. When he

left the Government in 1916 General Zupelli was appointed to the command of the 26th division in the zone of operations, and subsequently he took part in some important operations. Placed in July, 1917, in an auxiliary position he has since then been active in the Senate and was one of the first to join the Group of National Defense.

## FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCHES' REFUSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—An appeal, as was mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, has been addressed to the Federation of the Protestant Churches of France signed by the three Lutheran prelates, the Archbishop of Upsala in Sweden, the Bishop of Christiania in Norway, and the Bishop of Seeland in Denmark. It contained an invitation to the churches to attend a meeting which it was intended should take the same place for Christendom that the organizers of the Stockholm conference designed that that congress should fulfill for international socialism. A letter was sent in answer by the council of the federation acting in the name of all the Protestant churches of France, which had received a unanimous vote of approval on the 25th of February. It contained the following passages: "Touched as we are by your appeal and anxious to respond worthily to your fraternal intentions, our first duty is to remain more than ever in communion with our own people, the victim of unjust aggression, and with our soldiers who are striving, suffering and dying for the liberation of our country and at the same time for the restoration of right. At a time when we are being defended by our brave combatants we could not bear the idea of going, protected by their heroism, to carry on discussions, even in an indirect fashion and through well-meaning intermediaries, with people whose soldiers were fighting against our sons and our brothers and were still in occupation of part of the sacred soil of our fatherland. Such action would seem, both to many of our fellow countrymen and to ourselves to deserve a name which we do not wish to use in a letter addressed by Christians to their fellow Christians. You cannot see things as we do and we do not wish to reproach you on this account. We beg, however, as conscientious people speaking to conscientious people, that you will understand the insuperable scruple which binds us."

"If communion of ideas is to be a reality and not a hollow sham, one of its essential conditions must be the elimination of all unexpressed grievances, all unuttered thoughts and unavowed sentiments, the admission of all the responsibilities incurred and the formal repudiation of all the injustice which has been committed. The guilty, whoever they may be, must be declared to be guilty. A shamed silence on these points would be nothing but a lie, and the Christianity, which, under the appearance of unity, remained fundamentally divided, could shed no radiance. Christianity can only remain strong and healthy through a loyal search for the truth, in and by the proclamation of the truth."

The letter states further that religion will not be satisfied by a mere cessation of hostilities, but that they demand in its name, that full light should be thrown on the causes of the war and on the manner in which it has been waged and carried on. "We ask humanity," it states, "to call right, right, and wrong, wrong. We ask its solemn condemnation of all contempt of the pledged word and of international engagements. We ask it to declare that might never overcomes right, and that the oppression of right, however long it may cause men to suffer, can never be sanctioned and that all offenses against it must be atoned for. If these elementary considerations did not govern the conscience of Christendom," the letter continues, "it would be on a lower plane than that of the most ordinary right-thinking people."

## JAPANESE VESSELS FOR UNITED STATES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
TOKYO, Japan.—It is reliably reported that the Government, having decided to pay the difference in charterage to be paid by the American Government even to the ships supplied by subsidized companies, the outlay necessary therefor is estimated to be 500,000 yen per month for 100,000 tons to be supplied by subsidized companies and 400,000 yen per month for 50,000 tons to be supplied by private firms, a total of 900,000 yen per month. The period of charter being six months the aggregate total of the Government's subsidy in this respect is estimated to be 5,400,000 yen.

The Tozokosen, whose share in the supply of ships to America is 50,000 tons, is reported to have decided to offer to the American Government Sayomaru (6547 tons) and Persiamaru (4389 tons). The former is of the South American line, and the latter of the San Francisco line.

## MANITOBA LEADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—Manitoba or Military District No. 10, holds the record place in Canada for percentage of men drafted as compared with the number registered. Her figure is 4175 or 16.88 per cent, a total which leads the next district Toronto, by nearly 50 per cent. At the bottom of the list is Quebec city from which district only 959 or 1.84 per cent of the registrations have been drafted. Manitoba leads all sections of Canada in contributions of both men and money to the allied cause.

## PROVIDENCE POLL TAX COLLECTIONS

Rhode Island Law Allows  
Many Exemptions and Approximately Two-Thirds of  
Those Assessed Are Collected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Approximately two-thirds of the poll taxes assessed annually in this city, are collected by the officials in charge of that department. There are several provisions of law regarding the assessing of poll taxes, and exemption therefrom, which the collectors say explains a large part of the amount uncollected. The figures for the past three years follow:

1915—Amount assessed, \$53,273; amount collected, \$32,046.  
1916—Amount assessed, \$46,209; amount collected, \$30,773.  
1917—Amount assessed, \$44,162; amount collected, \$25,559.

The Rhode Island law levies a poll tax of \$1 upon every male resident of the State, 21 years of age or over, unless that person pays a tax of some other kind amounting to \$1 or more. The tax is paid to the various cities and towns. Men who perform one day military service in a year may claim exemption from poll tax under the law. Veterans of any war participated in by the United States, may claim exemption. Poor persons may make a similar claim, and any person having an interest, no matter how small, in real estate, is also exempt from poll tax.

When the officials, therefore, make their assessment of poll tax under the law, they are required to make it upon many persons whom they know are exempted from paying it, if they so claim. Many veterans and soldiers do not claim such exemption and pay their tax. Others do make the claim and do not pay. The officials declare, therefore, that the collection of two-thirds of the total assessed is in reality a very good collection. The number of poll taxes assessed during the past three years has been decreasing, and there is a substantial drop noted between 1915 and 1916.

This decrease is due, the tax officials state, to many contributing causes. Rhode Island has three classes of voters, those who vote because they have registered their name and who pay no other tax to the city than the poll tax; those who vote because they are taxed upon personal property valued at \$234, and those who vote because they own an interest, no matter how small, in real estate in Rhode Island. Any person who is a "personal property" voter, as just explained, pays a tax greater than \$1 and therefore is not liable to pay a poll tax.

Consequently, whenever a registry voter, who pays a poll tax, accumulates \$234 worth of property and is taxed thereon, he no longer is assessed for his poll tax. This is the principal reason for the drop in the number of poll tax payers, officials state. Another cause of the decline is explained by the clause governing interest in real estate. Even if 25 men club together and purchase one lot of land,

all 25 are exempt from poll taxes, although the tax on the land may not exceed \$2 or \$3 a year.

These various ramifications of the law, the collectors state, should be taken into consideration when a comparison of the total assessed and the total collected, is made, for the total given as assessed, cannot be taken to mean the amount actually collectible if those entitled to claim exemption actually do so claim.

## CORRECTION OF RUMORS IN ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—The United States Embassy has issued a statement to the effect that in view of current rumors, according to which the President of the United States has made certain declarations, expressing views incompatible with the desires and hopes of Italy, and that their publication in Italy has been forbidden by the censorship, the American Ambassador is authorized to state that there is no foundation whatever for such rumors.

In its comment on this official statement, the Tribune declares that such rumors undoubtedly form part of the enemy's campaign for sowing dissension between the Allies, and that naturally America offers the greatest field for their efforts in this direction, on account of its distant situation and the mistaken calculations the enemy makes on the basis of lack of knowledge of the loyal and true character of the Government and people of the United States. All such underhand machinations will fail, it declares, before the general confidence felt in this Italy.

The maneuver, however, shows that the enemy still possesses secret agents or unconscious sympathizers among the general public; distinction can no longer be drawn, and even these last must be dealt with as though they were really traitors in the enemy's service. A parallel to these false and abominable rumors, denied by the American Ambassador, are others prevalent in the shape of false reports as to Italian internal resistance.

There is no need to add that these reports have the same origin and character as those denounced by the American Ambassador. Such things are whispered from one to another, and vigorous measures should be taken to stop them. Their authors and disseminators are often empty-headed people who want to appear the possessors of some profound secret about the war, and if they find that they are discovered and condemned there will be an end of this vanity or heedlessness, and they will no longer be serving the enemy.

## LOANS FOR LAND SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau  
REGINA, Sask.—Loans amounting to \$250,000 have been authorized in Saskatchewan and Alberta, according to the statement of Maj. E. J. Ashton, D. S. O., member of the Soldiers Land Settlement Board, who is now in the West. He is authorized by the statement that surveyors will soon proceed to the Peace River district to survey lands there which returned soldiers will be permitted to select themselves.

## LEGISLATURE HELD TO BE TOO LARGE

New Hampshire Constitutional  
Convention Is Expected to At-  
tempt to Reduce Size of State  
House of Representatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire's Constitutional Convention, which is to assemble June 5, will undoubtedly make another attempt to reduce the size of the State Legislature or General Court. The lower branch of the Legislature is the largest of those of all the states in America and one of the largest assemblies in the world. It now includes from 404 to 408 representatives and under the census to be taken in 1920 may be increased to 425.

This House of Representatives is not only the largest in the country but so much larger than the others that it is in a class by itself. Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, with over 200 each, are the only states to compare with it for size. New Hampshire is the only state to have representation by "towns and wards" in its lower branch of the Legislature.

The basis of representation is the town system and population. Every town is entitled to a representative at least part of the time. If it has a population of 600 people, it has a representative at each session of the General Court; if it has less than 600, it is represented a proportionate part of the time. For instance, a town of 200 people elects a representative to every third session. Places of more than 600 inhabitants have an additional representative for each additional 1200 inhabitants.

Attempts to reduce the size of the Legislature have been made over a period of more than 100 years. New Hampshire towns began to elect representatives in 1641 when these towns were a part of the colony of Massachusetts and in 1680 they began a separate Legislature and set up a body of 11 members known as the New Hampshire General Assembly. This increased gradually until the Revolutionary War and in the first revolutionary assembly, known as the First Provincial Congress there were 85 delegates.

The provincial congresses increased

in size until there was in the Fourth Congress, held in 1775, a membership of 151. This number was thought too large and in the Fifth Congress it was reduced to 75. The first Constitution was adopted soon afterward and its provisions maintained the size of the House of Representatives at about the same figure as that of the revolutionary body.

In 1784 the second Constitution, the one now in effect, was adopted, and it provided for a House based upon the number of ratable polls. The number of representatives under this increased to 91, and for 90 years thereafter it increased with every succeeding census. Attempts to reduce it began in the Constitutional Convention of 1791. Nothing was done until 1875, when the House was reduced from 370 to 280 by changing the basis of representation. Since 1879 there has been no change, and the House has increased constantly.

The last Constitutional Convention, held in 1912, proposed to reduce the House of Representatives by raising the required number of inhabitants for one representative from 600 to 800 and the increasing mean for each additional member from 1200 to 1600. This proposed amendment was defeated by popular vote.

## CURRENCY IN MANCHURIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
TOKYO, Japan.—With the growing business interest of Japan in Manchuria, the need of a unified system of currency is very keenly felt. Both the Government authorities and those having direct business relation there are believed to have taken up that question. It is suggested that the best and most practical step would be the exclusive adoption of gold standard in the Dairen Exchange. It is expected that this may soon be carried out in practice. This step taken, the various kinds of currency now in circulation in Manchuria will gradually be subordinated, and the gold standard will follow.

## SHARKS' HIDES FOR SHOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau  
KEY WEST, Fla.—Sharks and porpoises abound in the waters around Key West, and it is said that contracts are to be let for the shipment of the hides to Atlanta, where they will be converted into material suitable for making shoes.

## WORK IS URGED UPON EVERYBODY

No Room for the Idler in United  
States, Say Massachusetts  
Public Safety Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—"There is nothing so important today as the necessity for every able-bodied person to be employed at a useful occupation," says Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee and State Food Administrator. While several states have enacted legislation prohibiting habitual loafing, considerable favorable sentiment has greeted the proposal for a similar measure in the Massachusetts General Court, and the House has acted under a suspension of rules to allow its introduction. Mr. Endicott, in his anti-loafing statement, quotes James J. Phelan, "one of my most active aids," as saying:

"There should be no room in this country today for the idler who is physically fit to work. There can be no room, there is no room for such in our Commonwealth, unless it is that he is temporarily out of employment because of honest differences with his employer. Idleness, however, as a business should never be countenanced. "To the poor man, or the man of moderate means, this suggestion hardly applies, as his very circumstances would in themselves be sufficient incentive for him to work. There are, however, others who may not be obliged to work because of being more fortunately situated financially, who seem to overlook the obligation on the part of everybody to be doing something at this time. To those I would say, if you don't have to work for the maintenance of yourself or your family your duty is to work, nevertheless, for the maintenance of your liberty, that this, your form of government—the best in the world—shall endure to the end."

"To the boys who will shortly leave their high schools, preparatory schools and colleges for periods of from two to four months' vacation, I would suggest that you take the best vacation you have ever had by getting a job, just a plain, everyday job, somewhere at something; that you may feel—as I know you want to feel—that you are doing something to help."

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET IS IRREGULAR

Price Changes Not Wide, but Tone Firm—Boston & Maine and Massachusetts Electric Preferred Up on Local Board

Small and mixed price changes prevailed in the first few minutes of trading on the New York Stock Exchange today. The tone was firm. Some of the falls were fairly strong. Reading was up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at one time, although it dropped back, and New Haven gained  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a point. Steel common sold up  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Inspiration advanced nearly a point. American Telephone eased off half a point, and Allis-Chalmers sold that much higher.

Massachusetts Electric preferred continued its activity and strength in the Boston market this morning. It moved up  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Boston & Maine took a start and advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Although throughout the morning the New York list plainly disclosed a sentiment to mark time, the tone was strong and a number of substantial advances were made by representative issues. American Telephone became weak. It declined  $\frac{1}{4}$  points to 96  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a new low record price on the present movement. It opened off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 98. Baldwin and Bethlehem Steel "B" rose nearly a point each, and Allis-Chalmers gained  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 27  $\frac{1}{2}$  after opening unchanged at 26  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Gulf also was strong. It began the session up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 117 and added another point to its advantage. Steel moved over a narrow range. Its best price of the morning was 95  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a gain of  $\frac{1}{4}$  from Saturday's final figure.

Massachusetts Electric preferred continued to rise in Boston later in the forenoon. It reached 24, a rise of 2 from Saturday's closing. Later it eased off to 23  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Boston & Maine opened unchanged at 23  $\frac{1}{2}$  and moved upward to 24  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The preferred also gained 2 points to 37. American Telephone was off a point  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 96  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

In the afternoon there was some easing off in prices in New York, but the market was decidedly narrow and dull. Chief interest was in specialties supposed to be largely actuated by pool operations. American Telephone dropped still lower to 96  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a loss of two full points. Baldwin's highest level was 84  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a gain of a point, but it slipped back to 80  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Texas Company sold up  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 144  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Net changes became small as a rule.

Massachusetts Electric preferred reacted further to 23  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a recession from its previous best of the session of 24  $\frac{1}{2}$  points. American Telephone also became weaker in Boston. The general tone in Boston became easier as it did in New York.

### SOUTHERN COTTON SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The weather map is rapidly becoming the cotton market with the prospect that it will remain so until the end of the season. The export situation stands next in importance, but new crop prospects and ocean tonnage make a combination that will perhaps have more to do with price-fixing than any legislation likely to be enacted. Sentiment is growing that the Emerson Bill, proposing a maximum price of 20 cents on raw cotton, will not get very far. It would not be surprising to see a limit placed on the price of cotton goods, however.

### BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Mass.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are:

	Chgs from April 27, prev. wk.	Decline
Circulation	\$4,995,000	\$9,000
Loans, dis. and invest.	485,184,000	6,887,000
Indiv. dep. in U. S.	412,011,000	18,766,000
Time dep.	133,279,000	7,688,000
Time dep. in U. S.	19,542,000	212,000
Check for clearing	14,361,000	2,402,000
Trans. from banks	89,879,000	14,262,000
Trans. in bk. in fd. res.	60,807,000	2,314,000
Cash exc. & in fd. res.	16,995,000	1,451,000

### AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Power & Light Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last, gross earnings of the combined properties constituting the system of \$11,389,659 compared with \$10,344,895 in 1916 and net earnings of \$4,762,414 contrasted with \$4,717,754 a year ago.

### WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Probably showers tonight and Tuesday. Increasing east to south winds.

For Southern New England: Rain tonight and Tuesday.

For Northern New England: Probably rain late tonight and on Tuesday; cooler in interior Tuesday.

### TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. .... 47.10 a. m. .... 47  
12 noon .... 49

### IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.
Albany	46
Buffalo	44
Chicago	49
Cincinnati	50
Cleveland	52
Denver	34
Des Moines	44
Indianapolis	46
St. Louis	49
St. Paul	45
Washington	43

### ALMA AC FOR TODAY

Length of day 15.58 High water, 11:15 a. m. Low water, 5:15 p. m. Sun sets 7:43 Moon sets 11:16 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 8:11 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	134	134	134	134
Alaska Ju.	134	134	134	134
Allis-Chal.	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Allis-Chal. pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
A A Chem. pf.	95	95	95	95
Am B Sugar	73	73	72	72
Am Can.	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Car. Fy.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78	78
Am Cot. Oil	37	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
AmiceSec	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
AmiceSec pf.	45	45	45	45
Am Int. Corp.	52	52	52	52
Am Loco.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Smelt.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	105	105	105	105
Am Tel. & Tel.	98	98	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Woolen	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Wool pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Anaconda	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Atchafalaya	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
At Coast Li.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
At Gulf. Co.	107	108	107	108
Bald Loco.	80	81 1/2	80	80
Balt & Ohio	51 1/2	51 1/2	51	51
B & O. pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Batopilas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel B.	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Beth Steel Sp.	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Brown Flsh.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Burns Bros.	128	129	128	129
Burns & Sup.	193 1/2	20 1/2	193 1/2	20 1/2
Can. Pac. pf.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Central Fdy.	40	40	40	40
Central Fdy. pf.	50	50	50	50
Cl Leather.	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Cor de Pas	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Ches & Ohio	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
CM & S. P. pf.	18	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chl R. & P. pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chl R. & P. pf. pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Chl & N. W.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Chl. Cop.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Col Fuel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40
Col Gas & El.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34
Corn Prod.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Corn Prod. pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Cruc Steel	65	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Cuban Sug.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cuban CS. pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Domes Min.	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Erie	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
F & M S.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Gas & W. W.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gen Motors	117	117	115 1/2	116
G Motors pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Gt Nor. Ore	29	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Gt Nor. pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Gulf States	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102
Harv of N. J.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Has & Bar.	38	39	38	39
Ill Central	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Inspiration	52	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Int Mer Mar. pf.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Int Mer Mar. pf. pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
In Paper	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Kennebec	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Lack Steel	79	79	79	79
Loose Wiles	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Mackay pf.	54	54	54	54
Manhattan	95	95	95	95
Max Motor	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mex Petrol	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
Miami	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Midvale St.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Mo K & T	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo Pacific	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Mon Power	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Nat C & C	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat Enamel	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
NRMM 2d pf.	5	5	5	5
Nevada	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. W.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
North Pac.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
O Cities Gas	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Ont Silver	9 1/2	10	9 1/2	9 1/2
Penna.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Peoria & E.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Peoples Gas	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pierce Co.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Phila. Ar. W.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pitts Coal	51	51	51	51
P & W Va.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pressed St.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Ray Con	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Reading	80 1/2	80 1/2	80	80
Repub. & S.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Rumely	14	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Rumely pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Ry Steel Sp.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Sat Arms	67	67	67	67
Shat Arl.	16	16	16	16
Sinclair Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Sing. Shif.	58	58	58	58
So Pacific	12	12	12	12
So Ry	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
So Ry pf.	58	58	58	58
Studebaker	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Sup Steel	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Tenn. Co.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18
Texas Co.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Union Pac.	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Un Alloy St.	40	40	40	40
Un Alloy St. pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Un Ry SF	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Un Ry SF pf.	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
U S C I P	13	13	13	13
U S Express	15	15	15	15
U S Rubber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
U S Steel	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
U S Steel pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
V. C. Chem	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Wabash pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
W. Maryland	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
West Union	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Westinghouse	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
W. L. E.	8	8	8	8
White Motor	42	42	42	42
Willis Over	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Wor Pump	43	43	43	43
Wor P. pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2

## DIVIDENDS

The Greelock Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 26.

The Atlantic Steel Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1.

The National Acme Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

The General Chemical Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 22.

The Smelt Solvay Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and a dividend of 2 per cent in stock both payable to stock of record April 30.

The By-Products Coke Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, in stock, payable to stockholders of record April 30.

The Associated Dry Goods Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the first preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the second preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 11.

The Bucky Pipe Line Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31. Three months ago an extra dividend of \$1 a share was declared with the quarterly payment.

The International Harvester Corporation and the International Harvester Company of New Jersey have declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stocks, payable June 1 to stock of record May 11.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton futures opened steady. Prices were: May, 25.07; July, 24.90; October, 24.40; December, 24.30; January, 24.18.

LIVERPOOL, England.—Spots opened quiet; prices weak. Sales: 4000 bales; receipts 5000 bales, of which none was American. Good middlings new 22.02d; middlings old 21.55d. Prices for futures, old contracts: Open, April-May 20.33; June-July 20.17. At 12:45 p. m. American middlings fair 22.57d; good middlings 22.02d; middlings 21.56d; low middlings 21.03d; good ordinary 20.03d; ordinary 19.51d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

Open High Low 12 m.

May 25.25 25.88 25.15 25.84

July 25.14 25.14 25.14 25.14

Oct. 23.30 24.28 23.30 24.34

Dec. 23.06 24.25 23.06 24.34

23.06 24.25 23.06 24.34

23.06 24.25 23.06 24.34

23.06 24.25 23.06 24.34

23.06 24.25 23.06 24.34

23.06 24.25 23.06 24.34

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23.06 24.25 23.06 24.34

23.06 24.25 23.06 24.34



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

COTTON CLOTH  
MARKET EASIER

Drop in Raw Staple Tends to Check Upward Flight of Finished Product—Government and War Bodies Coordinate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The combination of a nine-cent drop in raw cotton and increased pressure from the Government along the line of limiting goods prices resulted last week in a decided slowing down in the demand for cotton cloth and yarn and a checking of the upward flight of prices. For the first time in many months prices on some constructions of goods, particularly print cloths, are appreciably easier than they were.

In the Fall River print cloth market, goods may be bought from the mills one-eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard below top prices, in many instances. On fine yarn, combed goods, New Bedford mills are holding generally firm, but buyers are no longer raising prices on every bid as they were up to two or three weeks ago. In the New York market merchants are offering some constructions of print cloths a cent a yard under Fall River prices. It is evident that some buyers of goods, who have been contracting freely during the last few weeks, would like to reduce their stocks and their contracts.

The firm attitude taken by the Government to secure goods for itself and other war agencies, on a very much lower basis than current market prices, is largely responsible for the changed attitude of many merchants. The Government and the Red Cross have coordinated their purchases, so that hereafter the latter will get its goods on the same advantageous basis as the Government and will not be, as heretofore, a source of tremendous buying competition, accelerating the rise in prices to itself and the civilian trade. The Government's action in price fixing print cloths on a basis of 75 cents a pound, while these goods are bringing 95 cents in the open market, and sheetings at 73 cents, though these are commanding 88 to 92 cents, has made buyers think more seriously of market possibilities.

And yet the comparative strength of cloth and yarn markets in the face of the collapse of cotton is a surprise to experienced traders. The declines in goods up to date have been very small, compared with the decline in the raw material, and considering the heights to which goods have risen. Up to the present at least, mills show extraordinary reluctance to lower their asking prices as the raw material declines. For this there are several obvious reasons. Mills are well sold, and not in urgent need of business. Government buying is still on the increase, so that in the near future nearly half the cotton goods output will be going into war uses. The continued and increased pressure of the Government for a limitation of prices on government work causes mills to look for profits to the unstrained civilian trade, and operatives are pressing their demand for a 25 per cent wage increase, the Fall River operatives even talking of seeking a 30 per cent raise.

The passage of the Fifty-Hour Bill through the Massachusetts House of Representatives last week was received with dismay by the cotton manufacturers. The bidding up of cotton goods prices during the last few months is taken by many as indicating that leading merchants have actually expected a famine in cotton goods. The Government has been appealing to the mills to hasten production of vitally necessary textiles. But in addition to this, the labor unions push their agitation for a reduction in hours harder than ever, and legislators are leaders in the movement. Although it is beyond question that the cotton-mill machinery now runs as fast as the character of the material permits, and many of the machines are in operation practically all the time, the advocates of shorter hours insist that it will be possible to maintain production while cutting hours of labor.

Cotton-mill shares are still rising to new high levels. Fall River mills are declaring liberal dividends for the current quarter.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 29.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vito; U. S. Havana, Cuba—M. Mallo de Hernandez; Valdes & Co., U. S.; Montreal, Can.—C. E. Parrao of Adanac; New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro., Tex.; Oswego, N. Y.—A. P. McCarthy; Essex, Mass.—H. H. Wright and W. A. Hutton of Aug. Wright Shoe Co., U. S.; Quebec, Can.—M. J. Sheehy of John Ritchie Co., Inc.; Essex, Mass.—E. H. Hogue of Roberts & Hogue, Parker; San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of the Philadelphia Store; Essex, Mass.—A. W. Dittman of Geo. F. Dittman Shoe Co., Tex.; St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Rounds, of Foot, Schultz & Co., Parker.

LEATHER BUYERS  
London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

SIAM'S FOREIGN  
TRADE INCREASES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States Vice-Consul Carl C. Hansen, Bangkok, Siam, reports that the customs returns for the calendar year, 1917, show a decided increase in Siam's foreign trade, and they constitute a record for the trade at the Port of Bangkok. The declared value of the imports from foreign countries was \$33,855,306, as compared with \$31,819,376 in 1916, \$27,937,063 in 1915, \$30,393,316 in 1914 and \$33,670,000 in 1913, while exports of Siamese products were valued at \$47,482,165, compared with \$45,152,234 in 1916, \$38,183,919 in 1915, \$39,296,073 in 1914 and \$43,290,000 in 1913. The imports for last year included \$30,106,756 worth of articles of foreign manufacture and \$1,460,626 worth of gold leaf and treasure. Of the total value of the exports for last year, rice and rice products accounted for \$38,291,748, teak for \$2,032,131, and other goods for \$7,158,286.

## REAL ESTATE

Nathan Matthews, et al trustees, have sold to Lydia Butzberger the 4-story brick apartment house at 51 Falmouth Street. The property carries an assessment of \$22,000 and the 2851 square feet of land is valued at \$10,000 of that amount. The same trustees convey title to Lydia Butzberger, to the opposite corner of Dundee Street at 8 Dalton Street, which is improved with a 4-story brick apartment house, assessed on \$20,900 including \$9900 carried on the 2653 square feet of land.

Papers have gone to record today from Samuel Rudinsky et al to Simon Leventhal, buyer of two large three-story, brick, double apartment houses, at 278 and 280 Humboldt Avenue, corner of Brookline Street, Roxbury. There is a land area of 12,960 square feet, valued at \$8900, and this amount is made part of the total assessment of \$69,900.

A frame dwelling at 16 Cotton Street, West Roxbury, owned by Lucy Cleary and taxed on \$2600, has been sold. The 4800 square feet of land carries \$600 of the amount. Marietta E. Mair is the new owner.

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold a three-family house in Dorchester, at 34 Evelyn Street, to Andrew Johnson. The total assessment is \$6900, of which \$1100 is on 7550 square feet of land. J. J. Coffey was the broker.

William H. Hardy, who recently took title to a frame dwelling at 50 Charles Street, owned by James A. Toomey, has resold the premises to Bridget A. Mckelvey. There is a land area of 3492 square feet valued, at \$1200, and the total assessment is \$6700.

Irving W. Look and wife, owners of the frame dwelling at 24 Whitman Street, have sold the property to Nellie F. Hall. Total taxed valuation is \$4100, of which the 4078 square feet of land carries \$800.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—About 1,700,000 pounds of fresh ground fish, one of the largest consignments of fresh fish landed at the South Boston Fish Pier this year, were brought in this morning by 25 fishing vessels. The greater part was codfish.

The catch was distributed to the markets, cold storage and the fish curers in Gloucester. Officials of the New England Fish Exchange said that the price would not be lower and that the quotations were very low, already, although in 1913 the two grades of cod were selling, on the corresponding date, at \$4.75 and \$2.75 per 100 pounds, respectively.

The arrivals with fresh ground fish this morning were: the steamer Seal with 203,000 pounds, schooner Tide 260,000, Rush 207,000, A. L. Marshall 112,200, Henrietta 58,100, M. Marshall 57,100, Acushla 100,500, Gladys & Nellie 122,300, Genesta 23,500, Mary Sears 120,500, Natalie Nelson 57,100, Del. Cabral 22,000, Josephine De Costa 45,575, Progress 29,550, Anna De Costa 22,000, Eva Avina 37,000, Olivia Sears 2100, Thalia 16,400 and the schooner Mary with 125,400 pounds of cod.

The schooners that arrived this morning with flatfish are as follows: The schooner Fannie Belle Atwood landed 35,000 pounds of flatfish, Lydia 2200 pounds of flounder, the Three Links 2250 soles and the Fannie Reed brought in 20,000 pounds of flounders. The wholesale dealers prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$7.68, market cod \$4.50, haddock \$4.65 and steak pollock from \$5.80 to \$7. Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLoucester, Mass.—The schooners that arrived at the fish pier with ground fish this morning were the Republic with 50,000 pounds of fresh fish, 5000 pounds of salt fish and 25,000 pounds of halibut, and the Empress from Boston discharged 70,000 pounds of fresh ground fish.

CAR SITUATION BETTER  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Reports from railroad interests, which are in the closest touch with conditions in the East and West, indicate a decided improvement in the car situation. On the leading western roads there is best showing regarding car supplies in nearly a year.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE  
BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

1918 1917  
Exchanges \$37,712,262 \$20,556,859  
Balances 9,914,154 5,502,237  
The Boston subtreasury's credit balance today is \$171,159.

WEEK'S RANGE OF  
ACTIVE STOCKS

Irregularity Prevails—Specialties Have Largest Fluctuations—Generally Small Net Changes Show Strength of Markets

The many small net changes in active stocks of the New York list last week display the underlying strength of the securities market. Specialties showed greater fluctuation both upward and downward, and some of them reached new high levels for the year. General Motors was conspicuous for a large loss for the week. On the other hand, American Cotton Oil had a big rise. The copper as a class were strong. On the whole, the New York market was irregular. Following are figures showing the range of prices in New York for the week ended April 27:

	High	Low	Last	Dec.
Allis-Chalmers	26 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Can	45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Car & Ry	80 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Cot Oil	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am Lin	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Locomotive	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Smelt	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Anaconda	65	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
A. G. & W. L.	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Bald Lo	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Balt & Ohio	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Beth Steel	81 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Can Pac	130	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Can Leather	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Can S. & P.	30 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chino	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Corn Products	39	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Cruible Steel	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Cuba Cane	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Gen Motors	123 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Gen Ore	30 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Inspiration	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Int Paper	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Kennecott	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Lack Steel	81 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Mer Marine	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mer Mar. pfd.	83 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Mex Pet	97 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Midvale Steel	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Mo Pacific	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Nat En & Sp.	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Ontario Silver	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Pennsylvania	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	39 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pressed Stl Car	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Rwy Steel Sp.	57 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Rwy Cons	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Reading	83	79 1/2	80	80
Rep I & St.	84 1/2	80	80 1/2	80 1/2
Sinclair Oil	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Southern Pacific	82 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Southern Ry	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Studebaker	39	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Texas Co.	148 1/2	143	143	143
Union Pacific	120 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
U. S. Rubber	59	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
U. S. Steel	96 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Willamette	81 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Willamette pfd.	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Wills-Over	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2

\*Increase.

BOSTON STOCKS  
Another week of dullness and irregular price movements were experienced in the Boston market. The traction issues strengthened, as did certain mining stocks, some purchasing of the latter resulting from belief that the next price fixed for copper metal will be 25 cents a pound. There was renewed weakness in American Telephone, which carried the stock to the lowest prices since last December. American and Swift & Co. were both substantially lower. Figures in detail for the week ended April 27 are:

	High	Low	Last	Dec.
Alaska Gold	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Am T & T	100 1/2	97 1/2	98	98
Am T. Co.	13 1/2	13	13	13
Bos Elevated	60 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Cat & Ariz	69 1/2	68	69	69
Copper Range	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Davis Daily	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
East S. R.	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mass Electric	4 1/2	4	4	4
Mass Elec pfd.	21 1/2	21	21 1/2	21 1/2
New Haven	29 1/2	28	28 1/2	28 1/2
North Butte	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	14 1/2
Rock & Boston	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Swift & Co.	141 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
United Fruit	124 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Unit Shoe	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Ventura	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4

\*Increase.

SWITZERLAND'S  
COAL PROBLEM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—From the report of the annual meeting of the Swiss Coal Import Company, a semi-state institution, it appears that whilst Switzerland requires 300,000 tons of coal a month, she has received, on the average, during the last eight months only 170,000 tons. During this period the national reserve stocks of coal amounting to 900,000 tons have been entirely consumed. Before the war the federation used 280,000 tons of coal a month, and her necessities have increased rather than diminished since then, through the establishment of munition industries and other factories to which the war has brought increased business. The inferior quality of the coal now coming from Germany makes it necessary to use larger quantities to get the same results. By cutting down the train service and of feeding every possible industry in fuel in other directions the federal railways have reduced their monthly consumption from 50,000 to 30,000 tons, and now their reserve stocks have been used up, save for the absolute minimum which the Swiss General Staff considers would be necessary for a general mobilization. Further economies on the part of the railways are out of the question, and as for the manufacturers, many of these have been compelled to shut down for lack of coal.

Regarding the outlook for the future, the president of the import company told the shareholders that nothing was known at present as to the terms upon which Germany would deliver coal to Switzerland after the present arrangement expired at the end of April. But he hardly thought that there could be any further increase in the prices. These had risen step by step from 19 francs a ton in peace times, to 90 francs or nearly five times the former prices. Swiss consumers had also to reckon on paying still higher prices, as the internal Swiss freight rates have also advanced in the last few months. Taking into consideration the great dependence in German currency the German coal mines are earning, on their Swiss business, seven times as much as in peace times. The prices of coal for home consumption in Germany have risen also, but they are only double peace-time prices. Hence there is no doubt that Germany would gladly send coal to Switzerland if she could possibly do so. But the difficulties of transportation and the scarcity of skilled labor in the mines are the greatest obstacles in the way of her carrying out her agreement to furnish the federation with 200,000 tons a month.

For Swiss industry the coal problem is an exceedingly critical one, and the danger will be all the greater when foreign competition begins again after the war. How can the Swiss manufacturer possibly meet the terms and prices of foreign firms when he has to pay even three or four times the price for coal that they do. The president of the coal company thinks that in no circumstances could Switzerland stand any further rise in the cost of coal, and he expresses the hope that Germany will not push things to a point of desperation. The political consequences of such a proceeding might, he says, be very unpleasant for Germany. With the conditions of the Swiss coal market, as described by the import company's president, the question of importing English coal becomes very important. Some months ago the proposal was made in Italy that French coal from the eastern districts might be sent to Italy across Switzerland, the Swiss transportation costs being paid for in coal. Obviously France could get English coal much more easily than Italy, as the shipping tonnage required would be much less than in sending it all the way round to Italian ports, to say nothing of the risks of attack from enemy torpedoes. As a matter of fact, German exchange in Switzerland stands and falls only through the exorbitant prices she demands for her coal. If it could be possible to import coal from the Entente countries, particularly for the federal railways, in payment for transport to Italy, the attempt of the German colliery owners to extort still higher prices from the unfortunate Swiss people might easily be checked. Even in Germany popular indignation is beginning to be manifested against the coal interests on account of the huge profits made from exports to neutral countries, and the newspapers are declaring that these tremendous gains are leading the mine owners to ignore the necessities of the home consumer.

## NEW YORK CURB

Prices up to 1 p. m.

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metals	7 1/2	8 1/2
Aetna Explos	7 1/2	8 1/2
do cts	7 1/2	8 1/2
Big Ledge	5 1/2	6 1/2
Born & Mont.	5 1/2	6 1/2
Butte Detroit	5 1/2	6 1/2
Caledonia	4 1/2	5 1/2
Calumet & J.	1 1/2	2 1/2
Canada Copper	1 1/2	2 1/2
Butte	1 1/2	2 1/2
Copper Arizona	1 1/2	2 1/2
Cop Copper	5 1/2	6 1/2
Corden & Co.	5 1/2	6 1/2
Currier	10 1/2	11 1/2
Op. expenses	11,532.28	14,094.82
Net revenue	11,532.28	14,094.82
Taxes, etc.	2,128.95	1,815.15
Op. income	9,403.33	12,279.73
Net charges	115.476	889.453
Op. profits	9,518.80	11,390.24
Fixed charges	6,661.184	6,599.704
Non-op. income	4,297.243	3,019.151
Net charges	2,363.941	3,571.553
Net income	7,154.875	7,817.771
Ratios		
Revs to net capital	106.55%	100.48%
Profits to net capital	17.83%	23.33%
Margin of profits		
Over net charges	75.17%	68.67%
Over dividends	11.49%	15.48%
Earned on com stock	11.80%	12.92%

## NORTH BUTTE'S EARNINGS

BOSTON, Mass.—The North Butte Mining Company in the quarter ended March 31 last produced 3,806,441 pounds of copper, 167,281 ounces of silver and 248 ounces of gold. During the quarter there were treated 77,274 dry tons of ore and five dry tons of precipitates. The balance sheet at the end of the quarter showed net quick assets of \$801,534, of which \$583,671 was cash. The company earned \$236,084 net in the quarter which compares with \$1,063,272 in the similar period last year. The surplus after dividends was \$128,584 against \$740,772 a year ago.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	91 1/2	92 1/2
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	96
Illinois Pipe	184	188
Ind. Pipe Line	94	98
Midwest Refining	105	107
Ohio Oil	222	227
Prairie Oil & Gas	470	480
Submarine Pipe	235	245
Standard Oil (Cal.)	215	220
Standard Oil (Ind.)	630	635
Standard Oil (Ky.)	315	320
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	645	650
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	260	265
Union Tank Line	84	87

LEHIGH VALLEY  
ROAD'S POSITION

Company Withstands Trying Year of 1917 With Slight Depreciation in Physical Property or Earning Power

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Lehigh Valley railroad has a way of disappointing the pessimists. The road has pulled through the extraordinarily difficult year 1917 in as good physical condition as could be expected, without much loss of earning power, and with moderate strengthening of the financial position indicated by the apparent security bank of its net capitalization and the equity of its capital stock in property and assets.

The following statement, based on the general balance sheet dated Dec. 31, 1917 and 1916, shows the financial position of the company at those dates.

	1917	1916
Capital stock	\$60,608,000	\$60,608,000
Funded debt	\$2,911,000	\$4,281,669
Total capitalization	\$57,697,000	\$56,326,331
Investments	\$2,889,545	\$7,559,192
Net assets	\$54,807,455	\$48,767,139
Total deductions	\$3,440,513	\$6,282,008
Net capitalization	\$51,366,942	\$42,485,131
Railroad owned	\$6,190,666	\$7,545,873
Property ratio	121.14%	131.24%
Stock equity	\$71.54	\$70.56

During the year the floating capital, or the excess of floating assets over floating liabilities, was reduced from \$8,700,000 to \$450,000, but in the interest of enhancement of investment values. The floating assets were put into capital improvements and additions, avoiding an increase in the capitalization. The result is seen in the growth of the property ratio, which represents the book value of railroad property owned back of the respective net capitalization.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Floral Zoo in the Garden

Did you ever count up the number of flowers that have bird and animal names? Probably there are more of these flowers than you suppose. Wouldn't it be fun to grow all the different kinds you can get in a corner of the garden? You would have a sort of floral zoological garden, wouldn't you? You will have to feed and water the little plants, just as though they were really the animals and birds which they stand for. They will not thrive unless you take care of them; but, if you give them a little attention, you will have a gay and very unusual garden.

Perhaps you are saying, "Tell us just what to include in this floral menagerie." Well, suppose you grow only the kinds of flowers which are easy to manage. Many of them can be grown from seeds or bulbs. Some kinds, no doubt, you are already familiar with, while others you may not know.

At the back of the garden, or in some other place where it can have plenty of room, place the spider plant. This plant will grow three or four feet tall in the course of the season, and produce a great number of attractive flowers. It gets its name because, when the flowers drop, they leave long, slender stems which remain on the stalks, dancing up and down in the wind and giving the plant the appearance of a gigantic spider. Many of these little insects appear on the same stalk, starting to open at the bottom, and continuing until they reach the top. You will agree that this floral spider is worth making friends with.

You will surely want snapdragons, for they are among the most beautiful of all the garden flowers. They get their names from the fact that each little blossom has a curious mouth, which will open when you press the throat with your fingers. The bees know all about this flower and its curious formation. If you will watch a bed of snapdragons in hot weather, you will find these little insects coming one after another to get the nectar which the flowers contain, and which they will turn into honey. As each little fellow alights on the bottom lip of the snapdragon's mouth, this mouth will fly open. The bee will walk in and the mouth will close again, only to open when the bee is ready to come out and fly away with his load of sweets. You should plant the seeds just as quickly as you can. The plants will bloom in late summer. If you want earlier flowers, you can get them by buying a few started plants at the seed store.

Close by your snapdragons, you can have a little bed of cockscombs. As soon as you see this flower, you will know the reason for its name, for it looks very much like the fery comb of a big rooster. You must be sure to get the true cockscomb, though. There are other varieties of Celosia, which is the name the seedsmen use, looking more like a drum major's plume. Put in the seeds right away, or else buy started plants.

Very different in appearance are the butterfly flowers. As their name would indicate, they are delicate, many-hued blossoms. One advantage which the garden zoo has, over the kind which is made up of real live creatures, lies in the fact that you can put all the different kinds close together. The butterfly bush will get along in perfect harmony with the snapdragon. You can safely put tiger lilies in the next bed to the cockscombs, for, in spite of their fierce-sounding name, they are gently bred and very friendly. Of course, the tiger lilies seem to belong in a floral zoo, but, unfortunately, they are not likely to bloom the first season. This is also true of the well-known foxglove if you start it from seed, but you will have an abundance of flowers this year if you buy plants and set them out now. Probably you are well acquainted with the funnel-shaped blossoms in many colors. Perhaps you have often wondered if they would really fit over the little paws of baby foxes.

Another candidate for the floral zoo is the leopard's-bane. There is nothing

at all fierce looking about this flower, in spite of its name.

It is bright yellow and comes very early in the season. If the flowers are cut and placed in a vase of water, they will close at night and open in the morning for several days, just as though they were growing outside. You will conclude that this animal plant has had very good training. Like the foxglove, started plants must be purchased in order to have flowers the first year, and they must go into the ground very early.

Of course, there must be a place for the monkey flower. No menagerie, in the garden or elsewhere, would be complete without some representative of the monkey tribe. The monkey flower does not take up very much room, for it is a low-growing plant. If you look it up in the catalogue, you will find it under the name of Mimulus. The curious yellow and spotted blossoms seem to have a real resemblance to a monkey.

The elephant's-ear, too, seems to deserve a place in the floral zoo. It is a tall-growing plant, and it is started from a tuber. It is not grown for its blossoms, but for its large and curious leaves, which will certainly remind you of an elephant's ear.

Looking through your seed catalogue, you will find other plants, no doubt, which can be included in your list; but, if you grow only those mentioned, you will certainly enjoy your unusual garden.

## A Bed of Solid Salt

On the edge of the Great Salt Lake, in Utah, three or four hundred acres of land are diked off, leveled and cleaned. Then the water (of which every four tablespoonfuls contain one of salt) is pumped from the lake into great reservoirs and allowed to stand for evaporation.

It is finally pumped into the harvesting pond to a depth of six inches, which depth is maintained against the rapid evaporation by constantly adding more of the water. Toward the end of the summer there are four or more inches of solid salt on that bed, and then the water remaining is allowed entirely to evaporate, says a writer in St. Nicholas.

Clean planks are thrown down and men with wheelbarrows gather the salt and pile it in heaps of about 2000 tons each. After a short period, in which it is thoroughly drained, it is either shipped out as it is, for the use of cattle and sheep, or goes into the refinery, where grinding and sifting and packing in cartons prepare it for household use. Its purity has been tested by state authorities and declared to be almost perfect.

When the waters of what had been, in prehistoric times, a great inland lake receded to the eastern side of the Quirrh Mountains and formed the Great Salt Lake, it left behind it, a hundred miles west of Salt Lake City, on the new line of the Western Pacific, a gigantic bed of solid salt, 60 miles long, 12 to 20 miles wide, and from 16 to 20 feet deep. State engineers say that the amount of salt in that old lake-bed is not less than 30,000,000 tons, which would require 36,750,000 trains, of 20 cars each, to ship out.

That is a large figure—too large for ordinary people clearly to comprehend. If that number of freight cars were parked close together in the State of Rhode Island, they would occupy every square foot and then overlap into Massachusetts and Connecticut.

This salt is over 98 per cent pure, and is so solidly packed that, when the railroad went through, power-drills drove small holes four feet deep, and then dynamite was used to enlarge those holes to take in the telegraph poles.

## The Sandwich Man

It was Charles Dickens who gave this popular name to those men who parade the streets of London, walking between two hanging boards which bear advertisements. This mode of advertising seems to have originated early in the Nineteenth Century.

## Fox Sparrow's Assurance

Tiny rills, whispering gently, slipped quickly on, farther along becoming a tumbling woodland stream, gurgling beneath the overhanging tree tops. Presently it went swinging, bubbling and singing, on and away across the open in glistening spray and bubble-topped pools, passing here and there between high, straight banks and bush-bordered hollows.

Now and then, as we sauntered along the roadway, as it followed the brookside, "It's come—it's come—it's come," we heard whispered, gurgled, bubbled and sung, sometimes softly, sometimes loudly. Several times we asked what was meant, but no answer had been given. Here it was a bit more quiet, as the way-side brook passed slowly through a long pool. Pausing a moment and listening, we asked again, "What do you mean when you say, repeatedly, 'It's come—it's come'?"

We waited several moments before an answer could be heard. Then from farther along the brookside came floating clearly in sweet, mellow, flute-like notes, "Spring-is-now-here-quite-surely-quite-right." Then a moment later, in a bit softer tone, we heard, "Quite-right."

We moved on a bit more quickly. Here and there, among the wayside thickets, we saw quick flutterings of glossy brown wings, and several times a plump bird slipped on beneath the overhanging branches. From quite near at hand came again, "Spring-is-now-here-quite-surely-quite-right," and, in a moment or so, "Spring-is-

now-here-quite-surely." Then we saw that the sweet-toned songsters were plump birds, a bit larger than friendly Song Sparrows of the wayside bush tops, wearing glossy coats, reddish-brown backed, brown-spotted and streaked below. They were slipping along, hither and yon and everywhere, among the low branches and across the leaf-dotted "carpet." A number were singing forth, again and again, from the bordering bush tops.

"Good-morning," we said, as several of the nearby songsters paused for a moment and nodded brightly. "We heard your notes from far up the road. Now we find there is quite a chorus of you. It all sounds different from the songs of the other wayside songsters. We understand you to say that springtime is truly here. Of course, we're glad to hear this. Perhaps that's the answer to the question that we asked of the brook, as it bubbled, 'It's come—it's come.' Will you tell us something about it?"

"Why, you see, it's really springtime," one began. "That's the message that many of us heard in the distant Southland. We songsters, who are members of the Sparrow family, Fox Sparrows we're called, in this part of our journey which many of us take each year, between our homes where we nest in the Northland and the bright sunny Southland, declare over and over that Springtime is here. That's our 'part' in the Birdland Chorus, you know. Of course, woodland stream and wayside brook have also heard the same message; but



## The Beaver's Flannel Suit

Mr. Hare stepped out slowly and closed his hall door. He then walked thoughtfully down the lane toward the high road to the city. The Hare, not being fond of going to town, was reluctantly bending his steps in that direction. "It's rather late, after all," he said, with a sigh of relief. "I believe all the shops and offices are closed already. Perhaps I had better wait for tomorrow. Yes," he said, "that's exactly what I will do. The office of the Cotton-tail Chronicle opens at five. I'll go in there the first thing in the morning. I'll just play around now," he thought, "and do nothing. Perhaps go across to the hill and see what's doing on that side, or maybe stroll along the stream and see if I can get a word of advice from John. John is sure to be getting sticks together as usual. Tiresome habit that is, too," he said to himself; "he never can give much attention to anyone after office hours, because of this eternal stick gathering habit."

Nevertheless, when the Hare got near the stream, what should greet him but the sound of oars, and there was John Beaver rowing up stream with all his might, dressed in a smart river suit, white flannels, and a red shirt. "Hello, John," the Hare called out. "John, take me aboard." Of all things the loveliest would be a row up the stream on this beautiful evening, he thought to himself.

But John rowed on! He was busy, watching his course and trying to keep the boat off the banks, for Beaver was not a skillful oarsman. The boat was zigzagging along, sticking its nose under the bank one minute or rushing across stream to be stranded on an island, the next. As soon as it was off the island, it began to go down the current backward. Then the Beaver would give it a lurch this way and that, until it rocked and twisted, so that the Hare expected every moment to see him in the water. He could hear the Beaver talking breathlessly to himself.

"My flannels," he kept saying. "My new flannels—getting splashed," for, as the oars flew wildly out of the water, up the spray would fly over the oarsman. The Hare sat down under a bush, he looked over his long paws and smiled. "Poor old John,"

he said, "he should have stuck to swimming."

All the time, the bumping of the boat could be heard plainly, and John's voice talking to himself.

"I'll be there in time yet, if I stick to it, and anyway, one has not got to be punctual at a musical party," he was saying. "I'd get out and swim 'cept for my flannels, but I must arrive in flannels, of course; that's the thing to do. Up stream, too, that makes it much more difficult. Oh, oh, oh," came with every stroke of the oars. Then Hare would hear great sighings and breathings and, all the time, the boat was going bump! bang! swish! bang! bump!

A happy thought came to the Hare. Bing, bang went the boat! He could carry the flannels along the bank, while Beaver was swimming to the party. No sooner said than done! Next minute, the good-natured Hare was galloping beside the stream to get ahead of the boat and attract the Beaver's attention. Before long, he reached a bend, where the stream turned. He stood still, set both his ears up to their full height, so that John must see them against the sky, and waited.

Presently along came the breathless Beaver in his little roundabout boat, turning, scooping, swaying, right up to the bank where Mr. Hare was waiting. Then there was a rush and the boat was half under the bank at the bend, while the Beaver shot clear over the side and landed safely on the grass.

"Nothing could be more complete," exclaimed the Hare, very kindly. "Save the boat," cried the Beaver. "Catch the boat. I'm going to a party."

"No fear, John," said the Hare quietly, "we'll save the boat. But you'd better swim to the party or you will never get there. Up stream, too; you can swim so strong up stream."

"Yes, but my nice white flannel suit—" began the Beaver. The Hare put a paw on the other's shoulder. "Beaver," he said calmly, "take off the flannels, swim to the party, and I'll meet you with the flannels close to the railway bridge. I'll go along the bank and be there before you."

Beaver at last consented, and the two animals rolled the suit into a bundle which the Hare put into his pocket, for the Hare had his hillside coat on, which had very large pockets. The Beaver then plunged into the water, tied the boat up to the root of a tree quickly and cleverly, and set off up stream, breasting the current without difficulty. Both animals were soon by the railway bridge and John got rapidly into his flannel suit again. "My word, Samuel," he said to the Hare, "you are a true friend. Wait here, and I'll row you back when the party is over." The Hare, being inclined for a bit of loafing, folded his paws and sat down, leaning his back against a willow tree close to the water's edge. He took no account of time, but when the Beaver returned the moon was up, and the stars were shining, so he imagined it was getting late.

"Well," he said cordially, as the two friends strolled slowly back to the place where they had left the boat. "What kind of a party was it?"

"Glorious," replied John, carelessly, "quite glorious."

"What happened?" inquired the Hare.

"Next to nothing," said the Beaver. "How was it glorious, then?" questioned the Hare.

"Just so," said the Beaver, "merely glorious."

"Who was there?" asked Mr. Hare, hoping to discover the reason.

"Next to no one," said the tantalizing Beaver.

"Pon my word," began the Hare, "you are an encouraging animal!"

Just then he noticed that the Beaver was staggering under two heavy weights, for under each arm he car-

ried a parcel. A light broke in upon the Hare. "John," he said, "were you at the party?"

"Well," said the Beaver very circum-spectly, "you see, I was late, very late. What with the trouble over the boat, and so on, and one thing and another, it's not fashionable, you know, to be late at parties—not the thing—you know. So, well you see—the truth is—these parcels—I had them, too—you see."

"But you had no parcels," the Hare remonstrated.

"I acquired them," began the Beaver. "How?" demanded the Hare.

"Acquired them," dreamily returned the Beaver.

The Hare stood still to survey the Beaver by the light of the moon. "Dis-graceful," he ejaculated. "Stick collecting again! That's what it was! Look at your white suit! Disgraceful!"

The Beaver glanced at his flannels. "Lovely moonlight," he said, irrelevantly, raising his head. "Certainly most lovely moonlight."

"Throw those sticks away," said the Hare severely, "and come on."

The Beaver obeyed, and the friends moved silently toward the boat. The Hare, more amused than angry, got in, and Beaver maneuvered the boat successfully down stream to the landing place.

"Good-night, John," said the Hare trying to be kind. "Now go straight to bed!"

"Quite so," replied John evasively. "Lovely moonlight."

Having gained the rising ground, the Hare paused to enjoy the beauty of the night. On the distant bank of the stream he beheld a small white figure, laboring under two large bundles and he knew it was Beaver. His clothes glittered in the moonlight. "After all," the Hare whispered to himself, "he swam back in the flannels!"

## Afternoon on a Hill

I will be the gladdest thing Under the sun;  
I will touch a hundred flowers  
And not pick one;  
I will look at cliffs and clouds  
With quiet eyes;  
Watch the wind bow down the grass,  
And the grass rise;  
And when lights begin to show  
Up from the town,  
I will mark which must be mine,  
And then start down.

## Going to the Theater in China

Going to the theater in China is a very different thing from seeing plays in the United States.

To tell the truth, it is rather tiresome after the novelty has worn off; but the Chinese never seem to mind, although they may go to sleep during the last few hours. The theater opens at 11 in the morning and the play continues until 11 in the evening, or the hours may be from 6 in the evening to 6 in the morning. Moreover, Chinese audiences do not in the least mind seeing the same play over and over again; many of the plays have been put on for 3000 years and are still good for a long run.

The price of admission is low, only about 60 cents, but to that one must add a few cents for the coolie and usher. The coolie who gets a cent for himself soon brings in various delicacies, including watermelon seeds, so that one may refresh himself during the performance. Refreshments are passed about in the orchestra, which is occupied by persons of small means, many men being seen but few women. Soldiers are supposed to pay a small fee, but they often go in free.

The plays present historical or legendary subjects of the various dynasties of China. It is a fine way of teaching history, for all the incidents of interest stand out clearly. There are some plays in which acro-

## Mother's Geography Lesson

"A sea: one of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, more or less land-locked and generally forming part of, or connecting with, an ocean or larger sea: as the Mediterranean Sea."

"Oh dear, Mother!" sighed Lassie. "This geography is so stupid. It's all definitions, all about water and bodies of water, and I can't remember what is the difference between an ocean and a lake, a bay and a gulf, and oh, ever so many more!"

"Why, it's not so difficult, Lassie. As a matter of fact, you already know it. I can prove it to you." Mother's eyes were twinkling and Lassie at once sat up straighter, for when Mother became her teacher, lessons had a way of becoming interesting.

"In the first place," Mother began, "all these have one thing in common. What is that, Lassie?"

"Well, they are all made of water, I suppose."

"Yes, that's true; but all water is not alike, is it? Do you remember the first summer we went down to the seashore and you went in swimming? When a big wave came along and nearly knocked you down, you came running to me crying, 'Mother, Mother, what makes the water taste so funny?'"

"Yes, it was the salt I tasted, wasn't it? I had never been in salt water before—only in the lake."

"There seem to be two kinds of water, then," said Mother.

"Salt and fresh."

"Well, suppose we try to think of the different kinds of bodies of water which we know of that are made up of salt water. Beginning with the biggest, there's the—"

"Ocean," said Lassie. "We see that every summer at the shore. It is the biggest and next comes a sea."

"Like what, for instance?"

"Like the Mediterranean Sea," said Lassie, consulting her map.

"That's a big sea. I've never seen a sea, have I, mother?"

"No, not yet, dear, but some day you will, I'm sure. Now look at your map again. What do we call large bodies of salt water, that are neither oceans nor seas?"

"Here's one called a bay," said Lassie, pointing to Hudson Bay.

"And here's another called—"

"The Gulf of Mexico."

"Usually the larger ones are called gulfs and the smaller ones bays," said Mother, "but people do not always make this difference in naming them. But what I'd like to know is the difference between an ocean and a gulf?"

"Well, it looks," said Lassie, after a glance at the map, "as if a gulf were always partly surrounded by land and opened on one side into a sea or an ocean."

"That's just it. Now then, can you see any other names for bodies of salt water, Lassie, before we start on those that are fresh?"

"Here is something called a strait, mother," said Lassie, putting her finger on Hudson Strait. "I suppose they called it that because it is such a narrow place."

"Yes, dear, and you will find fresh water straits as well. Do you remember the one we passed through, in go-

ing from Lake Michigan into Lake Huron?"

"Why, yes, the Straits of Mackinac." "What do we call those large bodies of water we were traveling on then, Lassie?"

"Lakes, mother, the Great Lakes, all made of fresh water."

"Yes, dear, though lakes aren't always so large. There is little Crystal Lake, near grandma's, isn't there?"

"That is a little one, but it is a lake."

"Notice that these Great Lakes have their bays, just like the ocean. Sea here is Green Bay, in Lake Michigan. Now, I wonder, Lassie, Mother went on, "what comes after a lake. What do you say?"

"Well, Mother, there's a pond; that's a very small lake, isn't it?"

"True, and have you noticed that a pond is apt to be full of weeds and water grasses? When it becomes all filled up with growing things, we don't call it a pond any more, but a marsh."

Lassie was bending over the map again when, suddenly, she looked up. "But, mother, we haven't said a thing about rivers. There are such a lot of rivers."

"I was wondering when you would think of them. What makes them different from lakes? Some of them are very wide."

Lassie thought a moment. "Well, mother, they don't stand still. They are always flowing, as my book says."

"What do they flow into? Take the Mississippi, for example."

"It goes into the Gulf of Mexico."

"And take our own little river, here in town. What does it empty into?"

"Why, the lake, of course."

"And the St. Lawrence?"

"Into the Atlantic Ocean."

"It looks, then, as if a river always flows into some larger body of water, doesn't it? What about a small river; has it a name?"

Lassie could not seem to think of one. "I should think it would be just a small river," she said.

Mother smiled. "Have you forgotten the other day in the woods, when you were looking for violets. You nearly fell into a small river then—only you called it—"

"A creek, Mother, a creek!"

"To be sure; and, when it is so small, it isn't even a creek. We sometimes call it a brook, don't we?"

"Why, Mother, I have geography all around me, don't I? It is so much more interesting to be in your geography than to have it in a book. I'm sure I like your geography better than the kind that's in the book."

## Order

It is half-past eight on the blossomy bush:

The petals are spread for a sunning;  
The little gold fly is scrubbing his face;

The spider is nervously running  
To fasten a thread; the night-going moth

Is folding his velvet perfection;  
And presently over the clover will come

The bee on a tour of inspection.

—Paul Scott Mowrer.

## Lady Afternoon

In the corner of a beautiful, shady garden, snuggled down among high grasses and plants, grew a little flower. This flower had never been seen, because there were so many other plants growing about it, with such bright-colored flowers and sweet perfumes.

The poor little plant became lonely, because it was never noticed by the little girl who came down from the splendid house, to greet the buds and flowers. The little flower felt this keenly, and what do you think it did? Why, it curled right up and went to sleep!

It was early summer-time when the sun, like any gardener, has work to do. And that spring he had done it well; for the child, standing on the steps of the big house, thought that she had never seen the garden so warm, deep, rich, green. She was very happy.

When the sun touched a certain line of trees against the horizon, this lit-

tle girl would steal away, with her little fluffy dog, to gather marigolds and daisies in the nearby woods. On the way back, she always stopped in the garden and spoke to the flowers.

Today the world was so beautiful that she could hardly wait to get there. Turning, she called to her dog, "Come along, let's see what the garden's done."

They raced around the side of the house and there, before them, lay a rainbow of flowers, radiant with color, in the sun. There were beds of pansies, delicate forget-me-nots, magnolias and slender lilies in bloom.

The child stopped and drew a long breath of delight, then ran and bent above the flowers, kneeling beside some, touching her face to others, and running about clapping her hands with the joy the beauty of them gave her. The dog seemed to feel the beauty too, and ran around barking loudly.

They ran on and on until they came to the hedge, made of wild roses, and here the child sank down on the grass and took off her hat to let the breeze play with her curls.

While sitting there, she began to look for four-leaved clovers; separating the high grass to find the short-stemmed clovers, she suddenly came upon the sleeping flower. She was wild with delight, for she had never seen before. The little girl stood up and called the dog to see her treasure; then she was on her knees, talking to the flower, asking where it had kept itself all the time.

Feeling the child's touch, the flower awakened and stretched its petals in the sunlight, breathing in the pure air. The child was more excited than ever and was loathe to leave her pretty flower when, at 4 o'clock, the white-aproned nurse came and took her away.

The flower stayed open all night and drank in the dew; but, in the morning, it went to sleep, so that it could be fresh and beautiful in the afternoon, when the child would come again.

People call this blossom "the four o'clock," but I prefer to call it by the name that the little child gave to it, which is "Lady Afternoon." And to this day, in many gardens, you may find this little flower, that sleeps in the day time, but wakes up to see the sun set and to feel the evening dew on its face.

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## MUSIC

## Mr. Caruso as Samson

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
"Samson and Delilah"—Libretto by Le-  
maire, music by Saint-Saens. Presented  
by the Metropolitan Opera Company, with  
Mr. Montoux conducting; Boston Opera  
House, afternoon of April 27, 1918. The  
cast:

Delilah.....Julia Chausson  
Samson.....Enrico Caruso  
High Priest.....Thomas Chalmers  
Abimelech.....Louis d'Angelo  
Old Hebrew.....Leon Rothler  
Messenger.....Max Bloch  
First Philistine.....Pietro Audisio  
Second Philistine.....Vincenzo Reschigian  
Principal Dancer.....Queenie Smith

BOSTON, Mass.—The last of the  
three performances in which Mr.  
Caruso appeared at the Boston Opera  
House, the Saturday matinee, with the  
"Samson and Delilah" of Saint-Saens  
as the bill, was brilliant in a way that  
only the Metropolitan Opera Company  
can make things brilliant—the scenic,  
orchestral and vocal work being not  
faultless alone, but ingratiating as  
well; and all held together on the  
golden thread of the tenor's singing.

Not singing exactly, either. For  
when the great Italian artist delivers  
a line of recitative or a phrase of for-  
mal melody, he does more than sing  
to his listeners; he directly addresses  
them and talks to them; he takes  
their thought from them, shapes it and  
gives it back to them perfectly ex-  
pressed. The song that speaks, that  
is his song.

A summary of his song was found in  
four notes, heard in the duet of the  
second act on the words, "Je t'aime."  
For who will deny that the tenor's  
tone and inflection on this short group  
of notes brought together in a moment  
of sound all that anybody meant  
who, whether by ordinary modes of  
utterance or by extraordinary ones,  
and whenever the time or whatever  
the language, has ever said the words?

The performer to whom the house  
gave chief applause on this occasion  
is admittedly the greatest singer of  
his day. And assuredly he is one of  
the most significant musical inter-  
preters about whom record has been  
made in the last two centuries, when  
musical interpretation has been an  
important force in the world. He is  
undoubtedly to be counted among the  
greatest artists in any branch that  
have ever arisen in Italy, and there-  
fore one of the significant men of all  
time in giving civilization expression.

Men like him have been known to be  
an object of honor not only with peo-  
ple generally, but also with academic  
faculties. Mr. Caruso is to stay in the  
United States this summer, and ac-  
cordingly he will be within invitation  
distance of college commencements in  
June. He has given the prime of his  
career to the American public, and he  
has given it devotedly and single-  
heartedly in the line of opera, never  
breaking from the lyric stage to go  
exploiting his fame on the concert  
stage, as almost every other opera  
singer has done.

It would seem, then, that some uni-  
versity whose officials recognize the  
value of musical art in the social de-  
velopment of the United States would  
do itself credit and would give satis-  
faction to the country, if in the com-  
ing graduation season it bestowed on  
the tenor an honorary degree.

## "Puritani" Ends Opera Season

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
"I Puritani"—Libretto by Pepoli, music  
by Bellini. Presented by the Metropolitan  
Opera Company at the close of its week's  
season at the Boston Opera House, with  
Mr. Moranzoni conducting; evening of  
April 27, 1918. The cast:

Lord Walton.....Giulio Rossi  
Sir George.....José Mardones  
Elvira.....Maria Bartolomeo  
Honorata.....Flora Perini  
Lord Arthur.....Hippolyte Lazaro  
Sir Richard.....Giuseppe de Luca  
Sir Bruno.....Pietro Audisio

BOSTON, Mass.—The performance  
of "Puritani" with which the season  
of the Metropolitan Opera Company at  
the Boston Opera House closed, was  
one of those admirably executed en-  
terprises in old-school music which  
Mr. Gatti alone among managers of  
late years has the zeal and the sin-  
cerity to carry out. Taken on the  
side of tradition solely, this representa-  
tion was as nearly a perfect thing  
as could be imagined. Mme. Barrientos,  
the soprano, was practically with-  
out a fault in all her work in the diffi-  
cult rôle of Elvira. In the second act  
she seemed to have done all that  
way of decorative singing that a voice  
in these days should be capable of;  
and then in the third act she went  
into florid exploits which made her  
former work seem simple. She is  
without much chance of dispute the  
authority, as far as opera in the  
United States this season counts, on  
coloratura singing.

No less exemplary was the singing  
of the tenor, Mr. Lazaro, in the rôle  
of Arthur, and of the baritone, Mr. de  
Luca, in the rôle of Richard. And  
even the singing of Mr. Mardones, the  
bass, in the rôle of George, had a gra-  
duousness of tone and style hardly  
to be hoped for in basses of nowadays.  
Some day Mr. Lazaro's voice will  
reach the hearts as well as the ears  
of his listeners, everybody must be-  
lieve. But if it is to be the voice of an  
impeccable opera tenor and that alone,  
then "Puritani" is the work in which  
it is best heard.

## Galli-Curci Concert

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, Soprano—Re-  
treat at Symphony Hall on Sunday, April  
28, 1918. The singer was assisted by Man-  
uel Benvenuto, Violin, and Homer Sam-  
son, pianist. The program: "Qual ruc-  
ciololetto," Parodi; "Mary of Alondale,"  
Horn; "Vedrai carino," Mozart; "Tara-  
rella," Rossini; "Charmant oiseau," from  
"La Perle de Brésil" (with flute), David;  
"Montanina," Buzzi-Peccia; "Lithuanian  
Song," Chopin; "Trisquicquie," Massenet;  
"Hosanna," Teibler; "Bergère Isidore," Lis-  
t; "Joues flétries," arr. by Weckerlin;  
"Shadow Song," from "Dinorah" (with  
flute), Meyerbeer; from "Berenice" played  
"Reverie" and "Valse" by Caplet.

BOSTON, Mass.—Notwithstanding  
the fact that Mme. Galli-Curci has  
sung before Boston audiences a num-  
ber of times in the past few months,  
she was greeted yesterday at her final

concert in this city for the season by  
a house as large and as enthusiastic  
as on any previous occasion. And the  
reason is not far to seek. For Mme.  
Galli-Curci always sings with such a  
freshness and spontaneity that songs  
heard before are invested with a cer-  
tain newness, while those less well  
known are clothed with a new and  
indefinable charm.

Yesterday's program, moreover, was  
an extremely well-arranged one,  
which did not permit the attention to  
lag for a moment. The two selections  
with flute obligato were particularly  
pleasing, and both singer and flutist  
blended their melodies with great  
skill and musicianship. Mme. Galli-  
Curci has a way of singing music of  
a somewhat florid type with delicacy  
and at the same time vigor, which im-  
part unusual beauty to the ensemble.

The group of shepherd songs by  
Weckerlin also gave the artist ample  
scope in which to prove her powers.  
The music is not hard, and the melo-  
dies are simple; but those very  
points are taken advantage of by the  
soprano to show that it is not the  
difficulty of the composition any more  
than it is the facility of its execution  
that makes her studies such extraor-  
dinary artistic productions.

Taken as a whole, perhaps, it might  
be said that the flexibility of her  
voice, combined with its rich tonal  
qualities, is the feature of her sing-  
ing which is most noteworthy from the  
purely mechanical side; while from  
the side of musicianship and cul-  
ture, it is her ability to impart to her  
every song, be it a trifling melody or  
grandiose selection, her individuality  
of interpretation.

## Concert Notes

BOSTON, Mass.—The People's  
Choral Union, Frederick W. Wodell,  
conductor, brought its winter of sing-  
ing practice to a conclusion on Sunday  
evening with a presentation in Sym-  
phony Hall of Mendelssohn's "Elijah."  
The soloists were Mrs. Laura Little-  
field, soprano; Mrs. Mabel N. Foote,  
contralto; Frederick Gunster, tenor;  
and Harbridge Whipp, baritone. Mem-  
bers of the Boston Symphony Orches-  
tra, with Jacques Hoffmann as prin-  
cipal, furnished the accompanying  
music. Patriotic notes in the concert  
were the singing of the "Star Spangled  
Banner" and the display on the plat-  
form, at the conductor's desk, of the  
names of members of the chorus who  
are in military service.

Members of the senior class of the  
New England Conservatory of Music  
will be heard in the ninth annual  
competition for the Mason & Hamlin  
piano prize in Jordan Hall on Friday  
afternoon (May 3) at 2:30 o'clock.  
The judges will be Mme. Antoinette  
Szumowska, Prof. Horatio Parker, and  
Rudolph Ganz.

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Miss Rosamond  
Bradley, recently back from France,  
will talk to girls of Hale House on  
Thursday evening, on the war, basing  
her remarks on her own experiences  
in war-ridden lands. This will be the  
last of the special series of talks to  
young women, which have been given  
at the house during the winter.

On Friday evening, the recital of  
costume dancing which young girls of  
Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House  
have been practicing for some time,  
will take place in the West Roxbury  
High School. Under Miss Carita Gal-  
loway, a sale of war foods was car-  
ried on at the house the latter part of  
last week.

Double the space of last year is to  
be used for gardening by Jamaica  
Plain Neighborhood House this year.  
Five acres are to be cultivated by  
adults and 10,000 square feet by the  
children for their gardens.

All the social clubs and classes of  
Social Service House of the North  
Benet Street Industrial School are  
to close the year's work with an ex-  
hibition to be held at the school May  
8 to 12. The exhibition will begin  
May 8 with an entertainment for  
friends of the school, and afterward  
will be open to the public generally.  
Friday will be given over largely to  
school children, Saturday to educators  
and Sunday to the neighborhood. The  
exhibition will have a strongly patrio-  
tic cast, most of the work being in  
some way connected with the war.

Tomorrow evening the annual en-  
tertainment is to be given by groups  
at Social Service House. There will  
be a vaudeville entertainment in which  
every club or class will take part.

In cooperation with the People's  
Choral Union, the People's Orchestra  
of the Boston Music School Settlement  
will give a concert at Jordan Hall on  
May 5, beginning at 4 o'clock. The  
annual pupils' concert has been set  
for Saturday morning, May 18, at the  
Copley-Plaza.

## CANADA AND THE AUTOMOBILE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—According to re-  
turns compiled by a Canadian paper,  
Canada holds the third place amongst  
the nations of the world in the num-  
ber of automobiles used. In 1917 there  
were 135,302 cars in Canada, being an  
increase of 47,705 over the year 1916,  
the number of new cars registered in  
that year being nearly 78,000. One  
Canadian in every 40 owns a car, and  
roughly speaking there is one auto-  
mobile for every eight families in  
Canada. In 1903 there were only 220  
automobiles in Ontario, this figure  
having increased to 84,353 in 1917.

## ALLIANCE DISBANDING VOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Illinois branch  
of the National German-American  
Alliance voted Saturday to disband.  
Action was taken by the state execu-  
tive committee here.

## ART

## George H. Hallowell

The paintings of George H. Hallowell  
well possess the virtue of individuality.  
His shows are invariably sources of  
no little pleasure and stand as things  
apart from the ordinary run of gal-  
lery exhibitions. And his present ex-  
hibit, at the St. Botolph Club, 4 New-  
bury Street, is unusually large and  
unusually satisfactory.

Mr. Hallowell's method is now quite  
familiar to us—the bathing of a winter  
woodland scene in warm violet lights  
and warm blue shadows until the  
whole glows with the soft coruscation  
of a stained glass window.

But though the method is easily de-  
cernible, it seems capable of giving  
endless pleasure, for his canvases do  
not seem to flag in interest nor his  
shows to become merely repetitive.

This year, to his quiet forest glades  
he has added two rather more dra-  
matic looking pictures, "Trench Tim-  
ber" and "War Logs"; a very clever  
circus ringside scene, "The Goose  
Step," glorified into an allegorical de-  
coration; the wholly delightful "Arlin-  
ton" trees patterned against the eve-  
ning sky, their interweaving branches  
having something of the romantic and  
eerie feeling of Rackham's work; and  
a range of waterfalls hills thrown into  
a Maxwell Parrish-like chiaroscuro by  
the setting sun. His wonderful glow-  
ing color—rather arbitrary, but none  
the less happy and legitimate—this is  
the artist's strength; in many can-  
vases a carefulness of drawing that is  
almost photographic, this is his weak-  
ness. For his color gives his rich  
imagination full play, but his cautious  
and exact drawing often hampers its  
flight.

## The New York Show

The exhibitions of New York artists  
in Boston are always thrice welcome,  
because they are infrequent, because  
they are usually very much worth  
while; and, it must be confessed, be-  
cause they seem to provide so much  
vitality that the average local show falls  
in. The present showing of the New  
York Society of Artists, 398 Boylston  
Street, rather overflows both large  
galleries, yet there is but one canvas  
by each artist, and as a result some 50  
different painters are represented. In  
a number of cases they are not repre-  
sented by their best work, to be sure,  
but this may well be because the wel-  
come is not always overwarm here. But  
for all that, it is a vigorous and thor-  
oughly interesting show, each canvas  
demanding its quota of attention and  
each with a different story to tell.

The quality throughout is unusu-  
ally even. One should note especially  
J. Alden Weil's decorative, pastel-  
like "Autumn Rain," blending the  
harlequin foliage into a joyful tapestry;  
Jonas Lie's forcible if a bit dis-  
jointed "Village Street"—true to his  
particular handling, but not his best  
in composition; one of Colin Cooper's  
city crowds—this time the restless,  
gayly garbed throngs on the river  
steps of Benares; and Howard Russell  
Butler's lonely, lantern-bobbing "Coast  
Patrol" by the moonlit Pacific; not  
forgetting the two Taos impressions,  
a Couse Indian and a sudden desert  
storm by Albert Groll.

Felice Waldo Howell is showing a  
delightfully well-handled bit of muddy  
road, but none of her flag-decked New  
York streets that have attracted so  
much attention this year; Zulma  
Steele shows a characteristic, hard-  
spotted, mosaic-like landscape; and  
there are canvases by Leslie Burondo,  
Sophie W. Brannan, A. Merritt Post,  
A. T. van Lear, Charles Warren Eaton,  
Ossip Linde, Harry A. Watrous and  
others.

## Giuseppe Cadenasso

At the University Club, 270 Beacon  
Street, have been placed on view to  
the public a number of paintings by  
Giuseppe Cadenasso, whose landscape  
painting in California won him such  
an honorable place among the artists  
of the Pacific Coast. They are paint-  
ings to be approached and appreciated  
in the right mood—not because they  
are eclectic or without ready appeal—  
but rather because they follow the  
Continental rather than the American  
traditions of painting in registering,  
not mere external facts—so many trees,  
so many hills, so many clouds—but  
rather adumbrate the host of thoughts  
and connotations that a beautiful scene  
has to suggest. Be his subject a bit of  
meadow land, leading the eye to a  
distant hill, clear in the eucalyptus  
sunshine, or a row of eucalyptus,  
misty in the pear light of early  
morning, it is the poetry of associated  
thought rather than the trees per se  
that is impressed on the canvas. And  
it is for this reason that one finds in  
the Cadenasso pictures a certain uni-  
versality that renders them spokes-  
men, not of the beauty of California,  
but of beauty.

## F. Hopkinson Smith

At the Boston City Club is being  
held a memorial exhibition of the  
water color work of F. Hopkinson  
Smith that is another proof of the  
ability of intelligence to turn its hand  
in any direction with rather equally  
successful results. It is perfectly  
true that the man who can do a great  
many things fairly well is often rated  
over the man who can do one thing  
exceptionally well. To most of us  
who humbly pursue one line of work,  
versatility is impressive. But Hop-  
kinson Smith was a very good engi-  
neer, a very good writer, and, as the  
present exhibit shows, a very able  
water colorist.

His point of view is always de-  
scriptive, to be sure, but that was his  
choice. And in these gayly hued, little  
transcriptions of busy Venetian life  
one can easily detect the demand for  
good construction that the trained en-  
gineer would naturally demand; the  
interest in the little inconspicuous  
appearances of daily life, so sug-  
gestive of "human interest" stories,

that the author would possess; and  
the love of beautiful bits and arrange-  
ments of colors that betrays the artist.

## Boston Notes

The spring exhibition of the Guild  
of Boston Artists will open in the  
Guild galleries, 162 Newbury Street,  
on Wednesday, with a private view.  
Owing to the interest that the pub-  
lic has shown in the exhibition at the  
Museum of Fine Arts of the work of  
Bela Lyon Pryatt, the museum has  
arranged to continue the exhibition  
through May 5.

Several Boston artists are painting  
large landscapes for war use at Camp  
Devens. The pictures represent coun-  
try suitable for military maneuvers  
and are used, not to shoot at, but to  
illustrate lectures on target designa-  
tion, range finding, tactics and similar  
topics. They have a very practical  
value, as the country surrounding the  
camps cannot always supply exam-  
ples suitable for the lessons. Already  
30 landscapes have been painted and  
many more are promised, and this in  
spite of the fact that practically every  
artist in Boston has been busy doing  
great posters for the Red Cross and  
Liberty Loan. Frank W. Benson, who  
is familiar with the rifle, is especially  
energetic in this work.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Everybody to Be Useful

THE OREGONIAN (Portland, Ore.)  
—San Francisco's awakening to the  
presence of idlers in the community,  
and the declaration of a Texas sheriff  
that every man in his county must  
show that he is at work are steps on  
the road to the enactment of laws,  
and the enforcement of those already  
in the books, with the ultimate pur-  
pose of eliminating slackers of every  
kind. In the same spirit of compre-  
hension is the resolution of the Coos  
Bay loggers not to take the customary  
three days' holiday for the Fourth  
of July. The people are rapidly coming  
to understand the importance of man-  
power in every industry, and to see  
that even higher daily wages do not  
entitle the recipient to work fewer  
days in the week than he would do  
if he were under pressure of extreme  
necessity. The rule applies alike to  
town and country. There are crops to  
be planted as well as goods to be man-  
ufactured, and the patriot who cannot  
fight in the trenches can show that his  
heart is in the right place by getting  
a job and sticking to it, whether he  
needs the money or not.

## Railroads in the United States

WASHINGTON HERALD—Think of  
what the railroads are doing! For in-  
stance, all fast passenger traffic be-  
tween New York and Chicago, the most  
important run in the country, is to be  
concentrated on a single line. Com-  
petition between the New York Cen-  
tral, the Pennsylvania, and the Bal-  
timore & Ohio in this traffic is to be  
done away with for the war. One  
line will have it all; and then all  
freight traffic will be diverted to the  
other roads. The stream of freight  
now passing along the main east and  
west trunk lines of the nation sur-  
passes anything of the kind ever be-  
fore seen in America. What does it  
mean? It means that the United States  
is concentrating all its tremendous  
equipment of steam railroads on a  
given belt of rail between the Missis-  
sippi Valley granary and the great  
ports of the eastern seaboard—that we  
are getting ready to pour foodstuffs  
into Europe, a scene that has been  
before beyond the dreams of any  
captain of industry. Mr. Hoover's  
strictures in the railroad situation in-  
volve mainly the question of time. He  
knows the vital importance of the  
task of getting food in sufficient quan-  
ties to France and Britain in time.  
The talk of Lord Rothermere, the British  
Food Controller, has been blunt  
enough to give Americans a close view  
of the emergency. For that reason we  
are inclined to support the Hoover  
policy of going to the public with the  
statements, of laying all his cards on  
the table, of letting all the Americans  
know where he thinks trouble  
may lurk in their path. He is wise in  
sticking to publicity, for in that he  
gets results. The public is competent  
to determine the merits of any con-  
troversy in which he is involved.

## The Price of Wheat

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—A sheer po-  
litical move to increase the price of  
the 1918 crop of wheat has been de-  
feated, and nobody is the loser. The  
farmers themselves had not been at all  
vehement in making a demand. In  
fact, there was no demand made. While  
many were quietly pleased at the  
prospect of a price which they had not  
expected, others were inclined to re-  
sent the imputation that they must be  
humored with a profiteer price before  
they would produce the wheat for  
which the world and their own country  
were suffering. The farmers of the  
Northwest are planting ample acre-  
ages. An earnest effort, in which  
newspapers, organizations and public-  
spirited citizens are taking part, is be-  
ing made to put down the menace of  
a labor shortage at the harvesting sea-  
son. Will Congress now act to fix  
prices on the things the farmer buys?  
Let it act. But in case it fails to act,  
there are figures on file at the Depart-  
ment of Agriculture, if we are not  
mistaken, which will indicate that an  
acre of wheat at present prices will  
buy more in commodities than would  
an acre of wheat before the war in  
Europe began.

WITNESSES FOR TRIAL  
OF I. W. W.'S ARRIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Witnesses for the  
Government from far western points  
have begun arriving in Chicago for  
the Industrial Workers of the World  
trial. The Government is hopeful of  
seeing the jury completed by the mid-  
dle of the week.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Daniel Mayer, the concert manager  
who established himself in London  
in 1890, and was the means of bring-  
ing before the public such famous  
artists as Paderewski, Melba, Ger-  
ardy, Ada Crossley, Mischa Elman  
and Kathleen Parlow, went to the  
United States in December, 1915, to in-  
troduce the English "pocket" prima  
donna, Sybil Vane, and remained to  
further the careers of Miss Florence  
Macbeth and Mischa Levitzki, the  
young pianist. Mr. Mayer has just  
installed himself at new quarters in  
Eolian Hall, New York. Mr. Mayer  
is proud of the fact that both his  
sons joined the British Army before  
service was made compulsory, and  
they are still serving, one in Pale-  
stine, the other in England. Mr. Mayer  
was four times elected Mayor of the  
British watering-place, Bexhill-on-  
Sea, and was Mayor at the time of  
the outbreak of the war. He holds  
the record as the first Mayor in En-  
gland to conduct and address a recruit-  
ing meeting in the open air. On June  
15, 1900, Mr. Mayer was admitted to  
the freedom of the City of London.  
He was also the last Senior Grand  
Deacon appointed by King Edward  
previous to resigning his post as  
Grand Master on ascending the  
throne.

Herbert Adams of New York City,  
who has been elected president of the  
National Academy of Design, is a New  
England-born sculptor of note. He  
got his education in the common  
schools of Pittsburg, Mass., and the  
Institute of Technology, Worcester,  
Mass. Then he studied at the Massa-  
chusetts Normal Art School, Boston,  
after which he went to Paris and be-  
came a pupil of Mercie. He has served  
on the Art Commission of the City  
of New York and on the National  
Commission of Arts and has been  
elected a member of the Academy  
of Arts and Letters, the most distin-  
guished and exclusive of all the  
societies of the sort in the country.

James Garrett of Dresden, Tenn.,  
who represents the Ninth District of  
that State in the House of Repre-  
sentatives, Washington, has been  
chosen to head the Committee on In-  
dustrial Affairs, under the jurisdiction  
of which come important aspects of the  
nation's policy toward the Philippines  
and Porto Rico and other possessions  
apart from the mainland. Mr. Garrett  
is a college graduate who first turned  
to journalism, then to school teaching,  
and then to law for a calling and  
career. He entered Congress in 1905,  
without any extensive previous polit-  
ical career, and has been steadily sent  
back since that time by the constitu-  
ency of counties in the rural western  
section of the State.

Franklin Potts Glass, a Democrat,  
connected with both the editorial and  
business control of the News, one of  
the leading newspapers of Birming-  
ham, Ala., will preside over the ad-  
ministration of the American News-  
paper Publishers Association during the  
coming year. He is a native of Ala-  
bama, who, like so many Southern  
youths, turned to Princeton University  
in the north for his collegiate training.  
Choosing journalism as his vocation he  
established a paper for rural circula-  
tion which he controlled for a year.  
He then moved to Selma, bought a  
daily newspaper, and devoted himself  
to it until 1886, when he secured  
part ownership of the Montgomery Ad-  
vertiser. In 1890 he became editor-in-  
chief of the Birmingham News, and in  
1913 was elected vice-president of the  
company owning that journal. Birm-  
ingham's steady rise to importance as  
an industrial center of the South has  
made its press a steadily increasing  
factor in the region's growth, econ-  
omic and political.

Waller W. Graves, who has been a  
member of the Supreme Court of Mis-  
souri since 1906, has been offered, by  
Governor Gardner, the appointment  
to the place in the National Senate  
filled until a recent date by William  
J. Stone. Mr. Graves grew up in La-  
fayette County, studied for a time at  
the state university, and then read  
law and was admitted to the bar in  
1885. From 1888 to 1904 he was a  
circuit court judge. If he enters the  
Senate he will help maintain the De-  
mocratic party's control; but as a man  
with a judicial training and non-po-  
litical career he will take quite a dif-  
ferent view of party and national poli-  
cies from that of his predecessor.

MR. GOMPERS AND  
LABOR CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—Samuel Gompers,  
at a banquet given in his honor on  
Friday night and at which were rep-  
resentatives of the Canadian Labor Con-  
gress, declared that the help of the  
Government here, as in the United  
States, lay in the giving to all ele-  
ments in the community a voice in the  
framing of policies and the carrying  
of them out. Thus only could unity  
of purpose and action be obtained.  
This had been done in the United  
States, and results had justified it.  
Here and there, he said, your com-  
fidence may be betrayed, but in the  
final result the imposing of trust  
in democracy will not fail.

J. C. Waters, president of the Cana-  
dian Trades and Labor Congress,  
admitted that under the old régime  
labor had been working at cross pur-  
poses with the Government, not hav-  
ing, as he maintained, been properly  
consulted by the Administration. Both,  
he declared, had made mistakes, but  
cooperation in the future would be  
cheerfully and fully accorded.  
On Saturday night Mr. Gompers ad-  
dressed a meeting of the local union.  
At this gathering he deprecated the  
formation of a labor party in the  
field of politics. Labor, he believed,  
would better fulfill its ideas by being  
free to vote for whatever candidate  
was preferred.  
It is the intention of the Govern-  
ment to print the speeches of Mr.  
Gompers for circulation in the Do-  
minion. The American labor leader  
will spend two days in Montreal.

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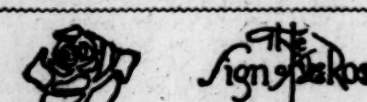
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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE ARTIST  
AS COLLECTOR

There is a difference between the artist who collects and the collector who is anything but an artist. Often the collector collects omnivorously, determined to amass the best from everywhere; the artist usually gathers to himself only those things that are necessary or advantageous to his craft.

Rembrandt, among other acquisitions, collected the landscapes of Hercules Segers, an obscure Dutchman in those days, but now regarded as one of the most eminent of the lesser masters. Rembrandt, that wise old gentleman, knew that the Segers landscapes, with their vast skies arching over little towns, fed the artist in him. He learnt from Segers; he needed his pioneer landscapes. They were necessary to him, as blue china, Japanese prints and beautiful linen were necessary to Whistler. When Whistler designed the peacock room for Mr. Leyland, he found in the architectural scheme delicate wooden fixtures rising from floor to ceiling, and on each stand he saw, in his mind's eye, precious specimens of blue china rising like flowers, tier above tier, in that freak room. And for it he painted his "Princesse du Pays de la Porcelaine."

The artist is to be counted happy who can utilize in his art his passion for acquiring beautiful things. Such a one was Henry Golden Dearth. By instinct and training he was a connoisseur in ancient Chinese and Persian art, and it was due to him that many treasures have come to America. Before a precious Persian manuscript or a sculptured figure of a Buddha-elephant, he would become as excited as a botanist with a rare orchid. But his adoration did not end there. The beauty these objects evoked remained with him, waking and sleeping, and gradually intruded into his art, which gained in color, body and sumptuousness from the visions of those ancient craftsmen. He wove them into his later pictures, so that a Dearth painting of 1917 became a curious and very beautiful amalgam of the colors and mass of the East fused into a modern American picture. This collecting had purpose. All he gathered in lived again in his golden canvases.

Edward Stott, the English landscape painter, collected nothing. He was a solitary in art, not from any distaste for the society of his fellow men, but because his absorption in nature was so intense that he resented severance from her. He lived alone for 50 weeks of the year in his modest house in a Sussex village, and so unpracticed did his tongue become that when he visited London, for the May picture season, he found it not easy to express himself. Genial, but almost inarticulate was Edward Stott. Although he collected nothing, although he seemed to be without interest in what other men were doing or had done, yet he was an omnivorous collector. He collected the effects and efforts of nature, interminable studies of the ways of clouds, the life of the land, the changing lights, and these he wrought into small jewel-like landscapes that, like Keats' poetry, possessed essential beauty. Latterly he concerned himself with the figure, toiled at Biblical scenes. This was a mistake. His province was nature—intimate nature, the moist sunshine of England, the brief loveliness of sunset on still ponds and lush meadows worked into beauty with the pithiness of a Primitive. His "effects" will be his own pictures and studies: effects of nature collected by him through a lifetime of devotion to one thing—the study of nature. But if an artist spends overmuch of his energy in studying the performances of others his own work must suffer. Henry Golden Dearth did not dissipate his energy in collecting because it was used to enrich his work; but there are other artists whose passion for possessing certainly affects adversely their creative capability. Such a one is Charles Ricketts, the English artist and collector. He paints continually, but the connoisseur in him is stronger than the painter. Today he ranks as the first connoisseur in England, and in collaboration with his friend, Charles Shannon, with whom he lives, he has formed a small but precious assembly of art objects that for sheer artistry is unequalled.

What is the effect of this obsession with the works of others on the art of Charles Ricketts? His art has become entirely eclectic. Always scholarly, always conscientious, his pictures show, in obedient excellence, the virtues of the painters he admires. The world of life is closed to him: he lives and learns in the world of art. Edward Stott never left nature. Charles Ricketts never seeks her, and his intelligence is so acute that he could convince nine out of ten people that there is not a flare in his method.

He who creates must be narrow. The great creative artist should be so convinced of his own impeccability that the ways and methods of other artists should have but little interest for him. Hogarth went his own way. When he turned aside it was not to bless but to curse the whole pack of black Old Masters. Winslow Homer and Ryder went their own way. Their art was their all in all.

An artist becomes a collector in proportion as his instinct for connoisseurship is stronger than his instinct for creation. Often the world gains by this. Take the case of Mesdag, the Dutch painter. As an artist, he was mediocre. His pictures have a certain force of gravity, but they are heavy and have little spirit. One is like another. None of them have the sparkle and allure of Henry Moore, or the oily and sluggish, inevitable movement of the sea pieces of Matisse (not the famous Matisse; the other one). Mesdag was a prolific painter; but he

never improved. He just went on painting laboriously, and while he produced canvases after canvases he was busy collecting; when he had filled his house with pictures he presented it to the citizens of The Hague. It is unsurpassable; it is the best collection of modern French and Dutch pictures in existence. Daubigny, Rousseau, the brothers Maris, are here seen at their best, because the pictures that Mesdag gathered from them were not popular exhibition canvases that merchant princes acquire, but the works that men paint now and again, at infrequent intervals, lyrical cries, the real expression of themselves produced in happy, unguarded, unvetted moments. Scattered among them are his own heavy canvases, and the expert observer when he encounters a Mesdag seascape in the Hague house, says to himself—"He was a great connoisseur, who also painted."

The ardor-to-collect among laymen, as well as among artists, is infectious. Patient wives try to check their husbands, but they seldom succeed. It has been found, however, that if the desire to possess a picture or a bust can be resisted for a week, the fever to possess abates. It has also been proved that the mere idea of having desired a beautiful object may in time be a compensation for not possessing it. Collectors like Mr. Salting and J. Pierpont Morgan were all the world, and the costlier and the rarer the objects, they want them all the more. Collectors like Charles Ricketts want only the exquisite things. Mr. Ricketts has been known to buy a bundle of Japanese prints, to extract one, to tuck it under his arm, and rush home leaving the remainder of the bundle on the salesroom table. That is the way to collect—through rejections, rigorous and continual.

Years ago Henry James wrote a story, one of his best, called "The Madonna of the Future," a study of the striving after perfection that, if not checked, and guided by common sense, paralyzes effort. Henry James might have written a story called "The Collector Who Discarded Until He Had Nothing Left But His Dream of the Best." The title is prophetic, but it would not have troubled Henry James. He, alone, could have traced the finess of this supreme collector to his ultimate rejection. Can you not see our sensitive author, in pages of subtle, meandering, maliforous prose, making his hero renounce one beautiful object after another, conscious that these beautiful objects fall short, as he progresses in taste, of his Platonic dream of their counterpart in heaven, until in the end he has nothing but the bare walls of his chamber; but in his heart there is the intense joy of one who has renounced and found. You may even visualize him, ill content at last with the bare room, passing out into the dawn, vocal with the new day, standing there, with all things gone, yet possessing everything. —Q. R.

THE SERENE DEGAS  
SALE IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
PARIS, France—Those German gunners who, hidden in the remote Forest of St. Gobain, have been recently shelling Paris, with the "kolossal" gun which, as they described it, "is a war factor extraordinarily powerful, both psychologically and materially," would certainly have experienced a deep sense of disappointment had they been able to peep into the Georges Petit Gallery on the afternoons of the 26th and 27th of March. They would have been obliged to admit that Parisians were not one whit demoralized—and that the amateurs of works of art ardently disputed the possession of these pictures forming the private collection of Edgar Degas, at prices which reached the important total of 1,600,000 francs.

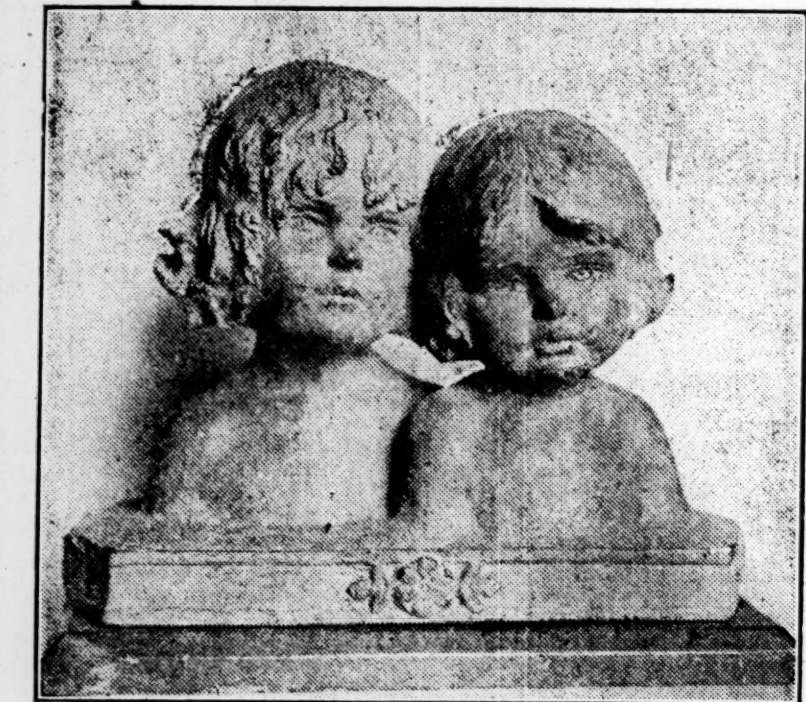
Degas had been a fervent collector of works of art, and for many years his chief pleasure consisted in ferreting in the different picture shops of Paris. The art dealers feared him greatly, for they knew him to be a true connoisseur and quite willing to drive a sharp bargain when possible. Thus it was that the art brokers of the rue de la Boetie, rue Lafitte, rue Lepelletier, used to welcome him with mitigated pride and pleasure.

The result of his untiring quest was the fine one might even say unique—collection which was sold at the Georges Petit rooms. It is said that the master had had the intention of bequeathing it to the Louvre. Unfortunately only one of the numerous works he had so piously collected, the "Apartments of the Duc de Morny," by Delacroix, has been acquired by the French State for 20,000 francs. All the other works, signed The Greco, Albert Cuyp, Peyronneau, Tiepolo, David, Ingres, Corot, Millet, Raffet, Sisley, Berthe Morisot, Pissarro, were bought by private amateurs or dealers. The highest prices of the sale were reached by several fine works of Ingres, some of which Degas had acquired in particularly interesting conditions. Thus the portraits of M. and Mme. Leblanc, which he bought a few years before the war for the ridiculous sum of 12,000 francs, were sold for 270,000 francs! Another portrait by Ingres, of the Marquis de Pastoret, reached 90,000 francs, and that of M. de Morvins 70,000 francs. Some fine Manets fetched respectively 25,000 and 40,000 francs, whilst the portrait of the celebrated art collector the Baron Schwiter, an exceptional specimen signed Delacroix, was sold for 90,000 francs. Some Corots were pushed to 20,000 francs apiece, and a symptom of "la vie chère" was revealed by the high price of "The Ham," by Manet, which was sold for 30,000 francs!

Some copies fetched as high prices as originals. It is only fair to state, however, that these copies were executed by masters. "Henry IV Giving

the Regency to Marie de Medicis," by Delacroix, from the original Rubens, reached 24,000 francs, and Gauguin's copy of the "Olympia," by Manet, was adjudged for 12,500 francs.

The second day of the auction was devoted to the sale of drawings, water colors and pastels. "Pears," by Cézanne, was bought for 4400 francs. "The Court of Justice," by Daumier, reached 13,600 francs. An admirable pastel of Mme. Manet was acquired for the sum of 62,000 francs. A study of Ingres for his painting of "The Odalisque" reached 14,000 francs, and the sketch of a man's bust was pushed to 11,500 francs. In short the sale was a fine success and furnished another example of the serenity of the Parisians under present conditions.



Photograph by Peter A. Juley

"Daughters of Van Lear Woodward," by Elizabeth Sturtevant Theobald

Shown at the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors Exhibition, New York

WOMEN PAINTERS  
AND SCULPTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—No. 1 on the catalogue is Adelaide Deming's colonial house in the keen, clear crisp sunshine of "Winter in New England." No. 2 is Alice Heath's "Washington Square," equally indigenous to New York. No. 3 is Rhoda Holmes Nicholls' "Breakfast on the Pergola," somewhere hereabouts, which could not possibly be mistaken for anything reminiscent and old-fashioned, either as to subject, time or technique. So it is in general throughout the whole spacious new gallery in the Dreier Building, 6 West Fifty-seventh Street, where an elaborate organization of lady officers, committees, juries and patronesses, under the presidency of Mrs. Henry Mottet, have attractively installed the 215 paintings, sculptures, miniatures and batik designs which make up the twenty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors. It is a bright, breezy show, alive with eager human interest and aspiration and with a touch of Provincetown in the air.

The National Arts Club prize for the "best work of art in the exhibition" goes to Helen C. McClain for a portrait of a man in sport negligee—too much clothes, without texture indication, and only a fair-averaged landscape, Katherine Patton's prize medal landscape, "Echo Lake, White Mountains," looks nothing more than mediocre.

However, there are certain things which almost everybody will notice particularly, and these include: "In Midsummer Sun," by Jeanie Gallup Mottet; Martha Walter's still-life-like "Mother and Child"; Josephine M. Lewis' two girl figures, indoors, on "A Rainy Day"; Jane Peterson's "Calliandra Garden" and "St. Ives Boats"; Alta Salisbury West's blue nocturne, with the home lights twinkling across "The River"; Irene Weil's girl sewing in the gold-and-green sunshine of "The Garden"; and Felicie Waldo Howell's "Vespers," a picture charged with feeling and imagination, showing the lofty carved portals of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, lighted by the weird gleam of two electric light globes on the opposite side of the street.

Finally, the most fascinating, subtle and distinguished portrait in the whole salon, from a modernist viewpoint at least, is Hilda Belcher's "Sketch of an English Woman"—a type of character possessing force and beauty, wearing a black-checked wrap thrown back from a blue-striped top white waist, all painted in dim rich hues, handled in a free, summary manner betokening intense abstraction—in short, the work of a distinct knowledge and crisply defined, clean, talent in which Whistler, Cézanne, and Matisse all have part. It is the sort of thing that causes reluctant admirers to say, "Yes, the picture may be all right, but I don't like the style of woman"—showing that they had received the impression of a real personality, and forgotten that they were paying unconscious tribute to a work of art.

The sculptures, which proportionately may be said to reveal rather more downright originality in our latest artists than the paintings, include notably Winifred Ward's exuberant "Youth" and quaint oriental-looking "Age" with a playful owl; and two delightfully demure busts of children, the "Daughters of Van Lear Woodward."

HALL THORPE, A  
PURSUER OF BEAUTY

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The small exhibition of pictures and colored woodcuts, by Mr. Hall Thorpe, which was opened recently in the gallery of the Kensington Fine Art Society, has certain aims and intentions which give it a particular claim to consideration. Just at this time, when so many of the younger artists are afflicted with the idea that to prove themselves true followers of the modern fashion they must paint ugly things in an ugly manner, it is refreshing to find a man who has the courage to make the pur-

matter of not too costly accessories, as of the provision of a not more costly artistic atmosphere in which we can live.

But his main achievement after all is to answer the implied contention of the apostles of ugliness, that beauty is a triviality and that the pursuit of it is the sign of a feeble intelligence. Mr. Hall Thorpe's work is decidedly not in any way trivial, and in his working out of the decorative there is ample understanding of essential things. It is to this very understanding that the scholarly simplification of his art can be assigned; he knows what he is doing and he realizes perfectly the lines along which the best kind of decoration must be led. Decoration, as he rightly conceives it, is not an overlaying of the ugly things in life with a veneer of art, but the application of sound artistic perception to every detail of our home existence and the use of art as a fundamental means of educating our senses to appreciate the beauty that is accessible to every clean thinking and properly constituted man. And the simpler and more natural decoration is made, the more efficiently does it fulfill its educational mission.

NEW YORK'S OPEN  
FORUM OF ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The second annual exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists is duly and alphabetically installed—not, as had been for a moment wildly dreamed, in a circus tent, but on the ground floor of a new commercial building centrally located on the business side of West Forty-second Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway. The 1500 pictures, by 627 exhibitors, as arranged by President John Sloan and a Spartan hanging committee on the "no jury, no prizes" plan, seem at first glance to offer a brilliant bewildering not essentially different from that which scored a success of esteem if not of réclame at the Grand Central Palace last year. Here is the same large proportion of good names, and at least an equal preponderance of interesting work, with a commendable suppression of the false pretender and the out-and-out farceur.

An Olympian bust of Walt Whitman, and a smaller, more refined and sophisticated head of Edgar Allan Poe, both by Emile Derré, and Mme. Victor Soskice's enticing Russian "Eye," figure among the sculptures, in close juxtaposition to the preposterous "Tragic Turnip" of Albert Dreyfuss (one of the happily few jokes or worse put over on an unprotected public on the present occasion), Mrs. A. Roosevelt's Yale log symbolizing "Night," Man Ray's bunch of slats in an iron clasp representing Manhattan's skyscrapers, and Alfred Fruch's oddly artistic little "tin ware" bear and geese.

The above specified random cluster of curiosities, spanning the step-wide divide that divides the sublime from the ridiculous, may be taken as typical of the whole 1500 numbers, chiefly paintings, which make up the largest, most varied and striking, and above all the most broadly democratic art festival that New York has yet seen since the Armory show, now five years ago.

The arrangement of exhibits in the alphabetical order of the artists' names, which, as inexorably carried out at the Grand Central Palace last year, proved a sort of barbed-wire entanglement to the general public, is strictly adhered to, though with a little more latitude in the interest of harmonious wall-panels where two or three letters come together in one compartment. The management have even gone so far as to determine by lot which letter of the alphabet should start the procession as you enter the galleries from Forty-second Street, through the narrow box-office corridor which William Zorach has decorated after the manner of the Tomb of Naktat at Egyptian Thebes. Chance brought V as the initial letter. As there are only two or three V's—taking in, however, Mrs. Janet Van Buskirk's lively decorative panel, "The Rose Coat," and E. N. Vanderpool's lurid "Red Meadow"—we came at once face to face with Walkowitz and Max Weber. The former gives a pleasing primitive view of Rutgers Square, New York City, very much like what Botticelli and his Florentine fellows used to paint on the fronts of cassocks; the latter, "Women Seated," beautiful in color and inexpressible in design, is a tuning-up for what comes a little further on. Yet hard by, on the same line, conservative painting holds its own, in William Woodward's quaint, mellow-toned picture of landmarks in the old French Quarter of New Orleans. With Marguerite Zorach's vivid embroideries and, William's "Whippoorwill," the latter end of the alphabet is duly reached, and the visitor takes a fresh start with the A's.

The B's fairly bristle with novelty and distinction. The names include: George Bellows, whose "Girl in Green and Gold" is a sumptuous canvas, sonorous in tone though stifled for third dimensional depth of atmosphere; Reynolds Beal, another Academician, whose two beach-combing bits of Atlantic City have an unwonted exhilaration that is often lacking in the Jurypassed things of his noted at the Academy shows; Constantin Brancusi, contributor of one of those goggle-eyed, egg-modeled "heads," without which no modernist affair is complete; Louise Upton Brumback, who is coming along nicely with portraits, "Stella and Elizabeth"; McLeod Batten, with a virile-decorative swirl of "Wind and Willow"; A. S. Bayliss, whose cubistically inclined "Girl With the Flaxen Hair" does not wear its hanging down her back, but diffused, as it were, throughout the abstract disjointment of the entire picture; Theresa

F. Bernstein, putting her customary vim in "Smoldering Day" and an intelligence bureau interior; I. Mortimer Block, the erstwhile "newsboy artist," who offers one characteristic little gem of color, "The Mourners," and one formidable, ashen-hued Frankenstein monster, "Teuton Demon"; A. J. Bogdanove, the young art student muralist, and Homer Boss, who heads an art school; Victor D. Brenner, sculptor and medalist, with an allegorical "Awakening of Russia"; Claude Buck, lately seen among Mrs. Whitney's "young romantics" at Knoedler's, now painter of a portrait of Miss Estrid Terkelsen, which is felicitous in expression, dim and distinguished in tonality; Theodore Earl Butler, long resident in France, lately returned, to paint an unusually picturesque aspect of New York Harbor; his son, James Butler, whose landscapes and still lifes, both of strong post-impressionist predilection, have been noticed in recent Fifth Avenue exhibitions; and Frank Butry, an advanced modernist, who is often bracketed with Vlaminck, Derain and Rivers.

Michalena LeFrere offers a glowing "Flamingo" design for a fire screen, in a peculiar medium which she calls "paint weaving." J. Vernon Cook's panoramic "La Belle France" is one of those practical typographical pictures used for range finding in up-to-date gunnery practice. Prof. Arthur Wesley Dow, of the Teachers College, Columbia University, is well to the front with a highly subjective "Moon Over the Marshes." Duchamp-Villon's "Gallic Cock," a spirited piece of modern—medieval sign—craft, should not be overlooked in the D section. Hamilton Easter Field, instructor and theorist, puts forth two exceedingly tense and concrete still-life studies, à la Cézanne. Ernest Lawson, Charles Warren Eaton, William J. Glackens and Mary Foote, familiar Academy acquaintances, hobnob here with Archie Gunn, Gus Mager, Rudolf Dirks, newspaper and magazine illustrators, and the company seems by no means uncongenial. There is even a hospitable welcome for Edward N. Griffith, the still-life literalist, who paints "A Trio of Presidents," Washington and Lincoln in old prints, and Wilson in a photograph, all these being tacked on a wall and reproduced with that meticulous fidelity to tone, texture, light and shadow which is the delight of curiosity hunters. Mademoiselle Violet Mège, a genuine Algerian artist of the seraglio veil and voluminous trousers type, exhibits a piquant poster portrait of herself, the same which in other days announced her one-girl exhibition in Paris. She finds a kindred spirit here in her wall-neighbor, Elsie M. Orleans of New Orleans, represented by a "Spanish Girl" and "Daughter of the Orient."

Francis Picabia, cubist, of Paris and New York, offers two typical challenging things—"A Little Solitude in the Midst of Suns" and "A Very Rare Picture on Earth"—which may well give the visitor pause. If one does get attuned to them, there is no use going any further, on that particular visit, because they are compositions wholly aloof and abstract, stated in terms not used elsewhere throughout the entire exhibition. Yet they seem to be consistently simple in themselves. Beyond a doubt they are beautifully harmonious—like singing in a language with which you are not familiar. They are not unlike mechanical drawings about to be filed at the patent office—clear and precise in line, reinforced with cylindrical sections of polished bronze and silver, literally built out of the panel in solid material—"open plumbing," some irreverent critic has called it. The pictures are labeled, otherwise the average lay mind could not tell which abstraction is the "Little Solitude" and which the other; and the former bears an additional inscription, to the effect that it has been painted "to relieve an experience, not to prove an argument." The artist is able, intellectual, serious—almost too serious, in fact, to be taken seriously. But he has won an appreciable if not a large following in the five years since his debut here, which was at the Armory international show. His own position, then and now, has been explained by Picabia himself to the present writer, somewhat as follows:

"Creative art no longer stops at the mere surface imitator of concrete objects. It is meant to give out original emotions, in the same way that original music does. When I paint a picture, I am not so much imitating or commemorating something, as singing a song in colors, lines and planes. What I offer, such as it is, is inevitable. I am saying what I have to say as strongly as I can possibly express myself."

THE ART OF  
MR. A. W. RICH

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Among the British water-color painters of the present day, Mr. A. W. Rich occupies a position of special prominence because, of all our workers in this medium, he is the most logical in his application of the earlier tradition, and the most consistent in his adherence to the technical methods used by the greater masters in the past. There is no man in the present day who observes more closely the example of his predecessors, or maintains more correctly the fundamentals which they established. Yet he is neither a copyist nor an imitator; neither a blind follower of a convention which other men have formulated, nor an unthinking user of processes which he does not fully understand. But he has a marked personality, and this personality gives character and an air of conviction to everything he produces.

But what he has studied—and with

rare intelligence—is the attitude adopted toward nature by the earlier British water-color painters in general, and particularly by those consummate masters, Cotman and De Wint. These men looked at nature with a remarkable largeness of vision and interested themselves more in her broad effects than in her complexities of detail; they realized the value of dignified simplicity and they appreciated fully the importance of reticence in their rendering of the subjects they selected. Always they aimed at expressing the nobler sentiment of landscape, its quiet impressiveness and its sober strength; and always they strove to avoid the taint of triviality and mere prettiness. Truth they sought for, but not that perversion of truth that comes from mechanical and thoughtless realism; they went to nature to learn the secrets of her greatness, not to be amused by the little things with which she plays.

That their art should be rigorously simplified followed as a natural consequence. Seeing largely, they worked broadly and decisively, and they carried simplification both of form and color as far as was legitimately possible. Their pictures were planned and spaced with full perception of nature's decorative design, and with a fine sense of the right relation of lines and masses; and color was used with sobriety and restraint—without much insistence upon accidental modulations of tint. The note in every thing they did was always one of serious purpose; they felt they had a mission to fulfill, and for its proper fulfillment every touch of frivolity had to be eliminated from their work.

In a sense, indeed, they can be said to have established the way in which water color can best be used, or, at all events, the way in which the true genius of the medium can be most clearly displayed. The management of the broad wash laid on with a full brush and yet properly shaped and controlled is one of the first things the water-color painter has to learn, and the next, perhaps, in importance is how to retain the purity and translucency of his color. If his touch is uncertain, the construction of his picture becomes incoherent and the washes he puts on have no meaning; if he fumbles with his color or tries to elaborate it unduly, messiness and opacity almost inevitably result.

If he abandons the wash method and hopes to attain his ends by less direct means he may quite possibly produce attractive things, but they are likely to look labored, and they will certainly lack the spontaneity and decision of the real wash painting. The full, fluent touch, drawn with sure fresh and direct, is one of the first essentials of true water color, and it is this that makes so convincing the work of that group of men of whom Cotman and De Wint can be accounted the chief leaders.

This, too, it is that distinguishes the technical method of Mr. Rich. He has grasped thoroughly the fundamentals on which the practice of his great predecessors was carried on. Just as he has seized upon the vital points in their manner of approaching nature; and in his own work he seeks, as they did in theirs, to combine significance of handling with subtlety of observation. He recognizes the value of their simple directness of statement and he is entirely in sympathy with the earnest purpose of their art. The tradition they laid down satisfies him, because his own study of nature has proved to him how high an authority it possesses and how fitted it is to express the conclusions at which the seriously studious landscape painter is bound to arrive. He sees too that adherence to this tradition does not limit the scope of his art and does not restrain him in the assertion of his personal feeling; he is free to apply it in the way that he finds most responsive to his temperament.

The results of his reference to the authority of the past can be well estimated in the exhibition which he is holding in Walker's Gallery, in New Bond Street. The work he has brought together is very notable for its power and distinction, and worthy of very high praise for its sustained quality of thought and execution. There is nothing in the show that indicates any relaxation of his effort to reach and maintain a high ideal of practice; there is no cheap facility and no self-conscious cleverness. But there is much that has a full measure of that dignity which is only attainable by the man whose taste is finely trained and whose methods are absolutely sound. Fine taste and sound method have, however, always characterized the art of Mr. Rich, and this latest exhibition of his only confirms more solidly the impression created by the work he has done before.

## FINE ARTS

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## THE HOME FORUM

## "There Was Joy in Israel"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN King Saul's disobedience to God had finally caused him to go down in defeat, David, whom he had so long outlived, came into his own. The Bible relates how the Israelites came to David at Hebron to make him king over all Israel and how neighboring tribes brought to a great feast, "bread on asses, and on camels, and on mules, and on oxen, and meat, meal, cakes of figs, and bunches of raisins, and wine, and oil, and oxen, and sheep abundantly: for there was joy in Israel." After the many years of misgovernment by King Saul there came this moment of great joy to Israel. The shepherd lad, who had slain Goliath, had through hard experiences become a notable warrior, but his heart had remained compassionate. Therefore he was acclaimed as a king fit to rule over God's chosen people.

The asses, mules, camels, and oxen expressed in a physical way the endurance which was necessary in order to bring the supplies for the material feast. Metaphysically considered, men, obeying God, can summon to their aid spiritual endurance in order to bring to them the feast of joy, the kingdom of heaven within. David, the former outcast and wanderer, recognized the need of being alert to friendly assistance when he said to the children of Benjamin and Judah: "It ye be peaceably unto me to help me, mine heart shall be knit unto you: but if ye come to betray me to mine enemies, seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it." There was unity in Israel both among the experts in war and among the people at large and, just as David was in the habit of inquiring of the Lord and receiving his answer, so the modern children of Israel can inquire of God and receive their answers likewise.

Men and nations have their breathing spells. Long-drawn conflicts have their lulls, when suddenly the fullness of evil becomes apparent and the joyousness of good is seen to be normal. Those instructed in Christian Science

know that such times afford glimpses of the kingdom of heaven, because they have learned that God understands His own creation and in reality perpetually showers man with blessings. The perception of this, in human experience gently leads the weak into strength, the sick into health, and the sorrowful into joy. Then comes the fulfillment of the prophecy in Revelation: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

Strictly speaking joy should never depart from Israel. There should be durable and righteous peace within its borders; the laborers in its vineyard should be many, the harvest plentiful; its Sabbaths of spiritual realization should succeed each other with regularity and little children should play on the streets of Jerusalem free from fear of attack. In the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 583) Mrs. Eddy has defined the "Children of Israel" as follows: "The representatives of Soul, not corporeal sense; the offspring of Spirit, who, having wrestled with error, sin, and sense, are governed by divine Science; some of the ideas of God beheld as men casting out error and healing the sick; Christ's offspring." No sorrow can mar the joy of the real children of Israel, but their human representatives, the Christians of today, are apparently exposed to the experiences of Egyptian bondage and of human thirst and loneliness in the desert before reaching the promised land. Why is this so, when Christian Science is accessible to all? Sometimes these earthly children forget the glorious command, "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord." The belief in other gods, other powers, creeps into thought and is not ejected. There is a turning aside to seek help from matter instead of from Spirit, faith in material medicine, material religion, and mate-

rial science (so-called) temporarily displaces faith in the one God and polytheism elbows monotheism out of the way. Fear argues distrust of God and leads to the disobedience of a Saul, while David, the divinely anointed, waits as an outlaw among the mountains before he can be hailed actual king of Israel.

Or again, God's power to help or His willingness may be questioned, or a famine of good times may be ascribed to Him instead of to the carnal mind which alone should bear the blame. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 135 of Science and Health: "There is today danger of repeating the offence of the Jews by limiting the Holy One of Israel and asking: 'Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?' What cannot God do?"

The Christians of today may lose the joy which should be perpetual in Israel by listening to the distressing inventions of a so-called law of inherited evil. They may be so much blinded to their real inheritance of the good, the true, and the beautiful, derived from their Father-Mother God, as to miss the meaning of the word of warning uttered by Jeremiah: "In those days they shall say no more, The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge."

Yet Israel goes forward in spite of its mistakes. It learns through Science or painful experience to reject the evidence of physical sense and to dwell with Spirit in obedience and gratitude, to heal the sick and sinning through the understanding of God's allness and of the unreality of evil. After every victory there comes a gleam of light, a taste of heaven.

"In healing the sick and sinning," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 141 of Science and Health, "Jesus elaborated the fact that the healing effect followed the understanding of the divine Principle and of the Christ-spirit which governed the corporeal Jesus. For this Principle there is no dynasty, no ecclesiastical monopoly. Its only crowned head is immortal sovereignty. Its only priest is the spiritualized man. The Bible declares that all believers are made 'kings and priests unto God.' And so the true king, anointed with the oil of gladness, comes unto his own and his own recognize him. The neighbors bring their bountiful supplies to the feast of restoration and behold there is 'joy in Israel.'"

## Rower's Chant

Row till the land dip 'neath  
The sea from view.  
Row till a land peep up.  
A home for you.

Row till the mast sing songs  
Welcome and sweet.  
Row till the waves, out-stripped,  
Give up dead beat.

Row till the sea-nymphs rise  
To ask you why.  
Rowing you tarry not  
To hear them sigh.

Row till the stars grow bright  
Like certain eyes.  
Row till the moon be high  
As hopes you prize.

Row till you harbor in  
All longing's port.  
Row till you find all things  
For which you sought.

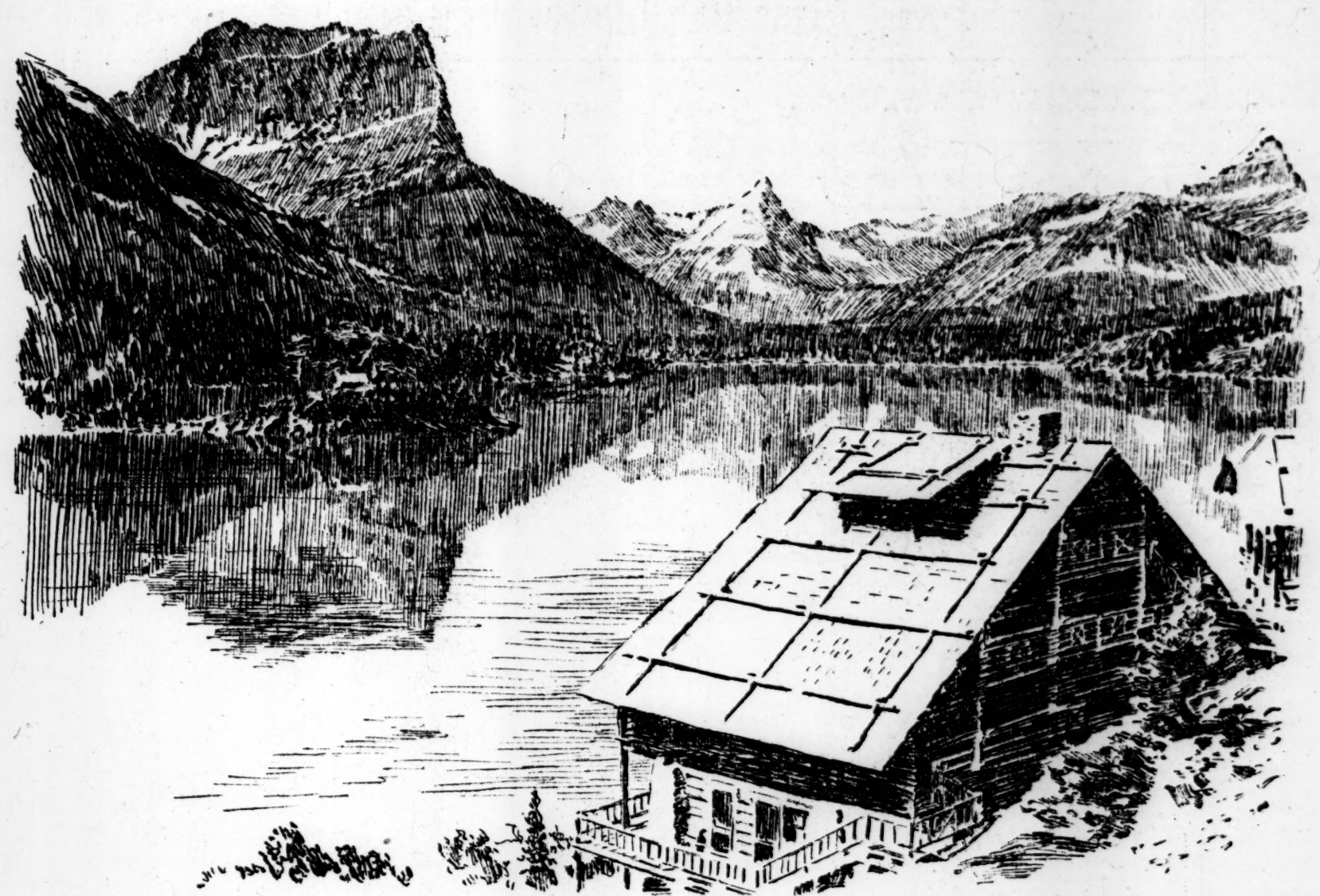
—T. Sturge Moore.

## Hope's Shadow

Hope is like the sun, which, as we journey toward it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.—Samuel Smiles.

## Action Required

It is vain to be always looking toward the future and never acting toward it.—J. F. Boyce.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Newman and Brown &amp; Dawson

## Lake St. Mary, Glacier National Park

"We must be away with the rising sun, so Donald said, for the ride would be a long and strenuous one—twenty-six miles of wonderful panorama of unsurpassed grandeur, of contrasts in the flower-bedecked valleys, the solemnity and hush of great forests, the precipitous rock-walled cañon, and the world of snow-crowned peaks in all their majesty," writes Mathilde Edith Holtz in her book about Glacier National Park. "At seven o'clock our horses were saddled, and soon we were off, hitting the trail which leads on the side of Fusillade Mountain in full view of Mount Jackson, Citadel Mountain, Little Chief Mountain, and Blackfoot Glacier, a white field of snow five miles across the top and narrowing down to the valley below."

"Citadel Mountain at our right stood out boldly like a fortress. . . . Set in a lovely forest of dark green spruces, firs, and pines, it rose dark and sinister in the glorious morning sunlight. Yet, with every turn that our horses made, the picture changed and the grandeur of this great hill stood out wonderfully against the flowery carpet of the valley. The shade of the timber hid many spots of beauty as our trail led down, down to the meadows of the Upper St. Mary's River. Here our trail turned and led us uphill again for many miles on the side of the finest peak in the park—the romantic and superb Going-to-the-Sun Mountain."

"We left the lower region of sap-green poplar and spruces and entered the deep woods—the idyllic quiet and loveliness, the wild stillness, of the forest of Going-to-the-Sun. Immediately we seemed to be shut away from the world. No steps but those of our horses broke the stillness of those somber shades. No voices but our own penetrated the depths. Wherever we looked were luxuriant growths that seemed to give the storm-beaten rocks peace and protection. Across the dark branches of the pines the sunbeams struck out paths of deep gold and the light mingled among the branches only to set off the more the tracery of boughs and leaves. Often the breeze arose and the delicate branches cracked and rattled as they moved."

"The birds gave us their call or

sera) of melody. A humming bird fluttered in a thicket so near that I could have touched him with my hand. Far off the mocking bird's wild thrilling notes or the blackpoll warbler's shrill call note, crescendo and decrescendo, 'Scree-scree,' could be heard in contrast to the redstart's rapid warble. Again and again we stopped in ecstasy over the canary-like song of the goldfinch and the vireo's liquid 'Brigadier, brigadier, brigadier.' Nor was this all the music that we heard, for strange, soft, tangled tones came to our ears—the faint babbling of the brook over stones, the low whispering of the trees and the sweet lullaby of the waterfalls."

"It was just noon when we emerged from the timber through which we had climbed for hours. . . . Surely it is absurd to speak of one spot in the park as being more wonderful or more beautiful than another. All the views are truly magnificent, but I cannot imagine a more impressive sight, a larger view, and a more varied panorama of glorious mountain scenery than that which one sees from the heights of Piegian Pass. Here are Piegian Mountain, Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, Grinnell Mountain and its glacier, Allen

Mountain, Sexton Glacier, Sleigh Mountain, and last but not least the Garden Wall, while immediately below lie dark, deep valleys in the shadows."

"Right here it was brought to our minds most forcibly, why this is called 'The Flower Pass,' for by a sudden turn, as the trail wound back and forth in serpentine fashion around cliffs and steep ledges, it seemed as if a gate had been thrown aside and a lovely garden of the flowers of spring and early summer was revealed."

"Far below in the valley at the foot of that huge escarpment and bleak precipice that forms the majestic and yet pitiless beauty of the Garden Wall is a glorious Field of the Cloth of Gold. A long vista of such fields is spread out as if by enchantment—fields of various hues; purple, green, red, yellow, blue or white—fields that look like green velvet embroidered with silver daisies or blue forget-me-nots. Is it a flower pageant or a dream-treat? High upon the trail we saw yellow carpets of arctic flowers, galliard and lilies, followed by great banks of flaming Indian paint brush and painted cup, and vetches in blue, mauve, lilac, purple, violet and heliotrope, hardly to be distinguished from the gentians. Wonderfully

tinted were the lower levels with acres of daring color made by orange, blue and red lady's-slippers, in contrast to the delicate tints of columbines and harebells. Pink wild roses and branches of rhododendron, heavy with white or pink flowers, stretched across our path."

"Finally we came out on the shores of Altyn Lake. It seemed like a silver mirror giving an inverted picture of pine trees growing upside down, banks of emerald grass and gray-green rocks, and clouds that seemed to be below us. . . . Memory will long cherish the picture of the dim moonlit outline of these peaks, the still distances, the starshine on the water, and the silent moon sailing across the cloudless sky until it sank behind the sculptured heights of the Garden Wall."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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## On a New Zealand Sheep Farm

The opening chapters of "Erewhon," the author, Samuel Butler, says in his preface, were drawn from the Upper Rangitike district of the Canterbury Province of New Zealand.

"I was delighted with the country and the manner of life," he declares, describing the duties of a cadet on a small, newly founded station. "It was

my daily business to go up to the top of a certain high mountain, and down one of its spurs on to the flat, in order to make sure that no sheep had crossed their boundaries. I was to see the sheep, not necessarily close at hand, nor to get them in a single mob, but to see enough of them here and there to feel easy that nothing had gone wrong; this was no difficult matter, for there were not above eight hundred of them."

"There were a good many sheep which I knew, as two or three black ewes, and a black lamb or two, and several others which had some distinguishing mark whereby I could tell them. I would try and see all these, and if they were all there, and the mob looked large enough, I might rest assured that all was well. It is surprising how soon the eye becomes accustomed to missing twenty sheep out of two or three hundred. I had a telescope and a dog. . . . Starting with early dawn it would be night before I could complete my round; for the mountain over which I had to go was very high. In winter it was covered with snow, and the sheep needed no watching from above."

"The country was the grandest that can be imagined. How often have I sat on the mountain side and watched the waving downs, with the two white specks of huts in the distance, and the little square of garden behind them; the paddock with a patch of bright green oaks above the huts, and the yards and wool-sheds down on the flat below; all seen as through the wrong end of a telescope, so clear and brilliant was the air, or as upon a colossal model or map spread out beneath me. Beyond the downs was a plain, going down to a river of great size, on the farther side of which there were other high mountains, with the winter's snow still not quite melted; up the river, which ran winding in many streams over a bed some two miles broad, I looked upon the second chain, and could see a narrow gorge where the river retired and was lost. I knew there was a range still farther back; but except from one place near the very top of my own mountain, no part of it was visible: from this point, however, I saw, wherever there were no clouds, a single snow-clad peak, many miles away, and I should think about as high as any mountain in the world. Never shall I forget the utter loneliness of the prospect—only the little far-away homestead giving sign of human handiwork; the vastness of mountain and plain, of river and sky; the marvelous atmospheric effects—sometimes black mountains against a white sky, and then again, after cold weather, white mountains against a black sky—sometimes seen through breaks and swirls of cloud—and sometimes which was best of all, I went up my mountain in a fog, and then got above the mist; going higher and higher, I would look down upon a sea of whiteness, through which would be thrust innumerable mountain tops that looked like islands."

## Field Sparrow

One syllable, clear and soft  
As a raindrop's silvery patter,  
Or a tinkling fairy-bell, heard aloft  
In the midst of the merry chatter  
Of robin and linnet and wren and jay.

One syllable oft repeated:  
He has but a word to say,  
And of that he will not be cheated.  
—Lucy Larcom.

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## The Poet and His Critics

The poem was at length published. Alas, who that knows the heart of an author will need to be told what were the feelings of Maldura, when day after day, week after week passed on, and still no tidings of the book. . . . His servant announced the Count Piccini.

"Now," thought Maldura, "I shall hear my fate," and he was not mistaken, for the Count was a kind of talking gazette. The poem was soon introduced, and Piccini rattled on with all he had heard of it. . . . After a few hollow professions of regard, and a careless remark about the pain it gave him to repeat unpleasant things, Piccini proceeded to pour them out one upon another with ruthless volubility. . . .

"By which," observed Maldura, "I am to conclude that my work has failed?" "Why, no—not exactly that; it has only not been praised—that is, I mean, in the way you might have wished. But do not be depressed; there's no knowing but the tide may yet turn in your favor." "Then I suppose the book is hardly as yet known?" "I beg your pardon—quite the contrary. When your friend, the Marquis, introduced it at his last conversation every one present seemed quite au fait on it, at least they all talked as if they had read it." Maldura bit his lips. "Pray, who were the company?" "Oh, all your friends, I assure you; Guattani, Martello, Pessutti, the mathematician, Alfieri, Benucci, the Venetian Castelli, and the old Ferrarese Carnesecchi; these were the principal, but there were twenty others who had each something to say." "Well," said Maldura, "if I understand you, there was but one opinion respecting my poem in all this company?" "Oh, by no means. Their opinions were as various as their characters." "Well, Pessutti—what said he?" "Why, you know he is a mathematician, and should not regard him. But yet, to do him justice, he is a very nice critic, and not unskilled in poetry." "Go on, sir, I can bear it." "Why, then, it was Pessutti's opinion that the poem had more learning than genius." "Proceed, sir." "Martello denied it both; but he, you know, is a disappointed author. Guattani differed but little from Pessutti as to its learning, but contended that you certainly showed great invention in your fable—which was like nothing that ever did or would happen. But I fear I annoy you."

"Go on, I beg, sir." "The next who spoke was old Carnesecchi, who confessed that he had no doubt he should have been delighted with the poem, could he have taken hold of it; but it was so en règle, and like a hundred others, that it put him in mind of what is called a polished gentleman, who talks and bows, and slips through a great crowd without leaving any impression. Another person, whose name I have forgotten, praised the versification, but objected to the thoughts."

"Because they were absurd?" "Oh, no, for the opposite reason—because they had all been known long ago to be good. Castelli thought that a bad reason; for his part, he said, he liked them all the better for that—it was like shaking hands with an old acquaintance in every line. Another observed, that at least no critical court could lawfully condemn them, as they could each plead an alibi. Not an alibi, said a third, but a double, and they should all be burnt for sorcery. With all my heart, said a fourth; but not the poor author, for he has certainly satisfied us that he is no conjurer."

## Nobody

I'm nobody! who are you?  
Are you nobody, too?  
Then there's a pair of us—don't tell!  
They'd banish us, you know.

—Emily Dickinson.

## The Farmer With His Plow

Take the grandest epic of any language or age, and place it side by side with the great agricultural poem of the American continent; contrast the prose material of the one with the prose material of the other; take the elements that Homer found ready prepared for his pen, and those the American farmer found ready for his plow, and then compare the merits of the two superstructures, and say which of the two epic poems should rank first in human estimation. The painter is a poet, in its literal significance, because he can make as well as imitate a landscape. But what he can do to canvas with his pencil, the farmer can do on the broad earth with his plow. The best colors of the rainbow, the softest, choicest dews that come down out of heaven, sunbeams, moonbeams, starbeams and balmy south blowings, summer showers and lightnings, come and commingle on his easel and make a picture of his cornfields which the painter, with his oils and chemical preparation, cannot rival.—Ellis Burritt.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Clerical Law Breakers

THE question put to Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, on Thursday afternoon, as to whether a member of the Sacred College had recently pledged himself to weaken the military forces of the allied powers, by preventing the application of the Military Service Act to Ireland, was put aside by the Foreign Secretary, with his usual adroitness. He found it impossible to believe, Mr. Balfour stated in effect, in replying, that when the Military Service Act was legally applied to Ireland any member of the Sacred College would put himself in opposition to the law of the land. Mr. Balfour thus places upon Cardinal Logue and the Roman Catholic Bishops, in Ireland, the responsibility of inciting to a breach of the law, but unfortunately for Cardinal Logue and his colleagues, the Military Service Act is part of the law of the land, with the result that in their incitements to the people of Ireland not to obey that Act, they have already been guilty of breaking the law. Whether they will go further, and continue inciting people to a breach of the law, until they succeed in doing what the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec succeeded in doing, and producing riots, remains to be seen, but, in spite of Mr. Balfour's delicate way of putting it, a breach of the law has already taken place. On Sunday, the 21st of April, the priests of the Roman Catholic Church, in Ireland, announced from the altars and pulpits that the people were to meet in certain halls, and go forth to sign pledges against conscription, drawn up on Friday by the Bishops at Maynooth, and approved by the political leaders.

It is to be imagined that no one will pretend that it is an interference with the religion of Roman Catholics to criticize purely political utterances such as these. When a priest turns the altar steps or the pulpit into a political rostrum, he can hardly expect the world to stand by, and endeavor to persuade itself that a criticism of and repudiation of his utterances is interference with religion. Now the pledge which the people were called upon by the clergy to sign was as follows: "Denying the right of the British government to enforce compulsory service in this country, we pledge ourselves solidly to one another to resist conscription by the most effective means at our disposal." This pledge, the country is informed, was drawn up by the assembled Bishops at Maynooth, and was subscribed to by the Nationalist members. But it never seems to have struck either the Bishops or the Nationalist members, that in drawing up this manifesto they were being guilty of killing the goose that lays the golden egg, for it is obviously manifest that if the Parliament in Westminster has no authority to pass a conscription Act, it most certainly has no power to pass a Home Rule Act. And, therefore, that in repudiating the one, the other is repudiated. If the Parliament in Westminster has no authority to govern Ireland, it will be interesting to know what the Irish members of the Imperial Parliament have been doing in England for the last century, and on what basis the Irish Parliamentary Party voted for the declaration of war which flung the Empire into Armageddon, voted for the Acts which made the conscription of Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen compulsory, and then went over to Ireland, to draft, in conjunction with the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, resolutions repudiating, by inference, and so censuring everything they had themselves done in the past. The Irishman has always been good at a bull, but Sir Boyle Roach at his very best never came near Cardinal Logue or Archbishop Walsh.

The question, however, as to the attitude of an individual member of the Sacred College was not the only problem with which Mr. Balfour was faced last Thursday afternoon. He was also asked whether representations had been made to the Vatican regarding this infringement of its neutrality. Now the exact amount of persecution to which the Irishman in the United Kingdom is subject, is being daily revealed by the fact that the Irish priesthood and the Irish members of Parliament are at this moment engaged, in the midst of a great war, in endeavoring to deplete the man power of the United Kingdom, and to raise something like a revolution in Ireland. It would be peculiarly interesting if Cardinal Logue and Mr. Dillon would enter a little more into particulars in their speeches, and would explain what they imagine would have happened to the German priests of the Roman Catholic faith and the Socialists of the Reichstag, if they had met in their chapels to advise the Roman Catholics of the country to take no part in the war. And it would be even more interesting if the Sinn Féin allies of Cardinal Logue and Mr. Dillon would explain what they think would happen to any Germans who got up a revolution over in Berlin, and destroyed a large part of the Unter den Linden, when they fell into the hands of those protectors of small nations and popular liberties, the Kaiser and the chiefs of the army and police. As a matter of fact everybody, outside Ireland, does know perfectly well what happened to Karl Liebknecht for doing only a title of what Mr. Dillon is doing every day, and the world, outside Ireland, has also no difficulty in forming a very shrewd opinion as to what would happen to the Cardinal Logues and Mr. O'Briens of Germany if they followed in the footsteps of their Simon Pures in Ireland.

Meantime the British Empire, and the world in general, for that matter, is quite able to place its own construction on Mr. Balfour's reply to the second question put to him, when he dryly explained that he imagined the Vatican was fully informed of what was happening in Ireland, and therefore he did not propose to make any official representation to it. The Vatican knows what has been happening in Ireland, just as well as it knows what has been happening in Quebec, and what has been

happening in Melbourne, and it is just as responsible for not having suppressed Cardinal Logue as Cardinal Bégin, and just as responsible for having permitted Archbishop Walsh to preach law breaking as Archbishop Mannix to encourage disaffection. None of these things have anything at all to do with religion. They are politics pure and simple, and when the Roman Catholic hierarchy, in Ireland, uses its influence to incite the whole people to defiance of the law, it shows its respect for the law, when the law does not make for its ends, in exactly the same way as Cardinal Bégin, in Quebec, showed his respect for the law when he declared that law making in Canada ought to be governed, not by the law makers of the country, but by the wishes of the Roman Catholic Church.

Now the awkward part of all this, from the point of view of the Vatican, is that these attempts at interference with the successful conduct of the war are always directed against the Allies, and never against the Central Powers. Nobody ever hears of the Roman Catholic Church in the German or the Austrian Empires inciting its people against the war. But wherever you go in the allied countries, where the Church of Rome has great influence, whether it be in Ireland or in Canada, in Australia or in Italy, the same symptoms of disaffection are found, with the result that the world is beginning to understand why the Pope was so anxious that the peace when negotiated should be a peace of "condonation."

### Aircraft Reorganization

FOR reasons similar to those which prompted the appointment of Charles M. Schwab as director of merchant ship construction in the United States, John D. Ryan, of Montana and New York, has been designated by the Administration as chief of aircraft production, with practically unlimited authority. In connection with both of these assignments there are to be noted three highly important outstanding facts. The first of these is the separation of the industrial side of ship and airplane activities from the military arm of the Government; the second is the adoption of a policy which brings into the public service some of the acknowledged industrial leaders of the country, and the third is the manifest determination, on the part of the Government, to give precedence over all other considerations to immediate results.

As in the case of Mr. Schwab, it is conceded on all sides that Mr. Ryan possesses business abilities of an extraordinary character, and that if he can, and will, infuse into aircraft construction the intelligent and energetic direction that has marked his management of private enterprises, his services will be of priceless value to the nation and its allies. As a business organizer he occupies a place in the estimation of the nation on a par with that accorded to Mr. Schwab. The Anaconda mines and subsidiary interests reflect much the same quality of industrial, commercial, and financial management as the Bethlehem enterprises. There need be, in fact there can be, no question as to the exceptional qualifications of both of these men for the performance of the tremendous tasks which the nation is committing to them. Each, in an industrial sense, is of the field marshal class.

A more important question is, whether or not they realize the difference between the demands of peace and those of war. It has required many years to build up Bethlehem and Anaconda to their present dimensions; many years of patient thought and toil. Some point in the future has always been a goal for their builders. Frequently the goal has been set far in the future. In the accomplishment of fixed purposes time has not been the principal factor. The world of industry could, if necessary, and often has been forced to, wait upon production in the mines and plants. War does not wait upon anything. If a nation is not prepared when it comes, it must catch up with its opponent immediately, or risk defeat. It cannot defer, postpone, delay.

In the management of ship and aeroplane construction in the United States heretofore, that most important of all factors, time, has been shamefully frittered away. There has been scandalous waste of time in coming to decisions on types and designs, when types and designs have been of only minor importance, ships and planes of any recognized type or design being the one great need of the hour. And time has been needlessly consumed on the laying out of great shipyards and aeroplane fields, with a view to vast construction in the future, when the nation and its allies were waiting, and when the cause of the country and its allies was suffering, for comparatively modest construction in the present.

It is not what Mr. Schwab and Mr. Ryan may accomplish for the future that concerns civilization now, but what they may, and what they shall, accomplish every hour and every day from the present minute onward. They may have theories about alterations of plans; they may see how designs might be enlarged or modified; they may conceive how savings might be made by changing specifications; but if there is one fact that stands out in bolder relief than any other, in the present situation, it is that, so far as getting out the rush orders in ships and planes is concerned, the adopted standards should be persistently adhered to.

No more encouraging piece of news has lately come over the wires than that which informed an anxious public that Mr. Schwab had decided to make no changes in shipbuilding plans. He has not been appointed to make changes, and it is well for the nation if he understands this thoroughly. It will be well, also, if Director Ryan shall understand the same thing concerning his office. Both have been appointed to hasten production. Anything, no matter what, that delays production is detrimental to national and allied interests.

Only a gross misapprehension of the crisis and the means that must be employed to meet it, or downright treachery could, it would seem, now prompt any proposal or project likely to cause further obstruction in ship or aircraft building. Mr. Schwab and Mr. Ryan have been given with their assignments white tickets, blank checks, everything which a marvelously resourceful nation can give. It only remains to be seen how they shall fulfill the trust reposed in them.

### An Opportunity Passing

THE country has now entered upon the last week of the third Liberty Loan campaign. The three billions of dollars named as the minimum total subscription will be reached and passed. There was never reason to doubt that it would be. Far more willing, far more eager, are the people of the United States now than when the first loan was floated to give all that may be required of them to the Treasury. As time goes on and further financial support is needed by the Government, the response will be freer and more liberal still. Carrying on its share of the war was but an incident in the experience of the United States a year ago, even down to six months ago; it is now a first consideration, a vital interest. More and more is the winning of the war becoming the principal aim and absorbing business of the nation.

But it is all-important that the present loan shall be greatly oversubscribed. As there is moral as well as physical force in a man-power, in an equipment, in a food, and in a munition supply beyond immediate need, so there is in a money surplus. What the United States and the Allies have stored up for the future cuts quite as important a figure in enemy calculation as any expenditure of force which they may be making in the present. The United States and the Allies know that they can carry on this war indefinitely, that they have the means of waging it without cessation and with increasing vigor until victory is assured, even though ten years more may be given to that achievement. The governments of the Central Empires suspect this to be the case; it is hardly going too far to say that they are convinced of it; but they are deliberately shutting their eyes and ears to it and taking desperate chances in the hope that some circumstance, some gamble, some fortuitous stroke on their own side, or some mistake on the side of their opponents, may yet enable them to dictate the terms of a compromise.

If the people of Germany and Austria knew half as much as their rulers know about the situation as it exists today; if they knew, as their rulers know, that in man-power, in equipment, in food, and in munitions the Allies are constantly growing stronger rather than weaker; if they knew that the resources of the United States have thus far been scarcely scratched, and that these resources are at the disposal of the forces fighting for civilization to the last grain of gold and to the last grain of corn; if they but realized how useless the sacrifices they are making, how hopeless the cause they are falling for by the tens of thousands, they would soon bring the conflict to a close.

These are things which they must be taught; these are facts which must be impressed upon them. No matter what precautions may be taken by their rulers to hide the truth, some of it is certain to seep through. In thousands of ways, which even a despotic autocracy cannot fathom or prevent, the facts about the third Liberty Loan will reach the German mass. A bare success for the loan would not, of course, be without weight; but if it shall be oversubscribed a billion dollars, or, better still, two billions, its moral effect will be out of all proportion to its dollar bulk.

One of the greatest opportunities that has ever come to the noncombatant American to strike a blow for freedom, justice, world tranquillity, and democracy is here and passing. No one worthy of the blessing of liberty can afford to let this opportunity slip by.

The third Liberty Loan should not be less than five billions; every dollar above the minimum subscribed will mean the hastening of victory and of peace.

### The Canteen

THE modern canteen, or what one commonly understands by the term, is as far removed from the old-time, disreputable institution of the army sutler as the Red Cross is from the jaunty French vivandière who, with her flask of stimulants slung at her side, walked in the van of her regiment. But what that picturesque person carried was, in reality, the very object to which the word canteen was first applied in the army. The original Italian word, cantina, it is true, meant a cellar, but it also signified a bottle case, and by inference a bottle. Now the vivandière's flask was a barrel-shaped affair, and the wood-cuts of the canteens borne by the soldiery of a century and more ago show a wooden, drum-shaped bottle provided with a nozzle. Webster defines the canteen as a small tin, or circular wooden, vessel which each soldier carried and used for water. Thus, although the term has now been extended to embrace a place of refreshment set aside in every army post, wherever practicable, for the use of the rank and file of the troops, a "canteen" originally meant an article of equipment. As such, it varies in the different armies; but it is usually a metal, leather, or wooden flask or bottle, having an average capacity of a quart. In the British Army, this specific article is actually called a water bottle, while the canteen part of the equipment comprises a combination of pan, dish, and plate constructed of tin, covered, when not in use, with a thin leather material and carried, on the march, strapped to the pack or waistbelt. Apart from this equipment, there is also attached to each regiment the canteen or place of refreshment, and, in addition, the so-called garrison canteen. A separate institution is installed in the barracks for recreation. It includes a library, supplied with standard and current literature.

In the United States, the word canteen has been replaced officially by the term post exchange, an institution intended to combine the advantages of a gymnasium and reading and recreation rooms. There are also in the post exchange cooperative stores and restaurants, including lunch counters, where non-alcoholic beverages are sold. The primary purpose of the institution is to furnish the troops, at reasonable prices, with articles not supplied by the Government and to afford them means of recreation and amusement. When the exchange is free from debt, the net profits are distributed among the various organizations for the maintenance of athletic teams and other authorized necessities and amusements. The sale of intoxicants has been prohibited at the post exchanges since 1901, as the result of the progress and growth of a temperance sentiment within the army. The ordinance

establishing forced temperance in the army represented nothing less than a revolution. As long ago as the second session of Congress, provision was made for half a gill of rum, brandy, or whisky to be supplied to each soldier, while in 1804 an equivalent in malt liquors or low wines was allowed in lieu of the spirituous liquors. A little later the Government appointed sutlers, or authorized military storekeepers. At first these men were not permitted to sell intoxicating liquors, but the restrictions were soon removed and the sutlers' canteen became notorious as a place which included every kind of liquor. Not a few of the sutlers lost both their honor and their manhood in their grasp for selfish gain. Flagrant abuse of his privileges was not uncommon, especially as he could collect his claims on the men at the paymaster's table; and thus strong sentiment was aroused against the continuance of the system. In 1866 the Government dispensed with the sutlers, and Congress authorized the establishment of what were then known as post trading stations; but the post trader proved little better than the sutler. It was only after years of protest that there came the experiment of the post exchange, with its regulated canteen and the marked improvement in the morale of the men.

### Notes and Comments

THE Russian revolution is still entirely a matter of rumor. That the Russians are particularly pleased with the partition of the empire and the excesses in the provinces is extremely improbable. Such things inevitably find their level in the long run. But there is nothing whatever to show that Ulianoff and Bronstein have been ejected from the Russian saddle. The Russian Embassy in Washington has no information on the subject. And though embassies are generally the last places, for obvious reasons, which news of revolutions in their own countries reaches, there is nothing whatever to justify the headlines and sensation which the report, as usual, has produced.

GUATEMALA is the nineteenth official foe of Germany. At first the Central American republic broke off diplomatic relations, and now she has declared hostilities; but she early collected all the Germans she could find, and set them to work on plantations. As the Germans hitherto had owned most of the plantations, they could not complain that they were being put to unsuitable or distasteful tasks. The puzzle, however, will be for any German of the Fatherland, inclined to visit the southern Americas, to find a really congenial place on which to land. Some genius, geographically inclined, has estimated that this place must be somewhere below the Rio Grande and north of the Guatemalan borders. The choice is truly not great.

THERE has not been opportunity, of late, to pay much attention to the literary talents of British statesmen. Good for them, however, if they have found restful recreation in the pages of some old favorite of the bookshelf. Mr. Asquith shows himself an appreciative connoisseur of literature in the "Occasional Addresses 1893-1916" which have recently appeared. He declares his preference for De Quincey as a provider of "rare and succulent pasturage" to the man with half an hour to spare. For Hazlitt, too, the former Prime Minister has a partiality on this score. Mr. Asquith considers that criticism should be regarded in itself as an exercise of the imagination and does not at all favor the doctrine which separates the great ages of literary production from those of criticism. On the subject of the critic's office he quotes Voltaire's remark to Vauvenargues: "It is the part of a man like you to have preferences but no exclusions."

RECENT references to the proposed enactment of laws, in several of the states of the American Union, depriving alien enemies of the right to vote, have been puzzling to many readers. It is almost incredible, but the fact is that in nine of the states the franchise is enjoyed by non-citizens. These states are Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, and Texas. In all of these states foreign-born persons, and in some of them both men and women, may vote even if they have taken out only first papers. It is easily conceivable that such voters might turn the scale in a close vote for the presidency, for the control of Congress, or for a legislature, the political complexion of which might determine the ratification or defeat of a constitutional amendment. It is a common belief that in Missouri the alien vote, if it may be so described, has defeated prohibition in the past and may defeat it in the future. The condition is a reflection upon the intelligence of the American people, a satire upon democracy.

THE marks of the five mints of the United States visible on coins are: CC for Carson City; D for Denver; O for New Orleans; and S for San Francisco. Nothing appears for Philadelphia. Except in connection with the construction of shipyards and the management of its police, Philadelphia seems to be struggling for self-effacement.

IN DAYS gone by, Cincinnatus left his plow at his country's call to arms; now, he might have taken that implement, or its equivalent, with him to the war. General Pershing's men, when on leave from the front, are planting vegetables in French gardens behind the lines. They are even, in their spare time, digging up the beautiful and famous park at Versailles, with a view to laying it out to the plebeian potato, under the direction of the French authorities. Such work is good for the soldier, and of real and practical help to the people of France. Also, the man who is interested in making things grow may be a good warrior, and the chances are that he will fight from a high sense of duty and right, not from a false sense of hate or revenge. The war gardens everywhere are doing their part to "make all the world akin," through a common interest, and at the same time to keep men serene and level-headed.